The New-York Times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Why the Southern Leaders Desire the Evacuation of Sumpter.

EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT ABROAD.

The Secessionists at Work in North Carolina.

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A Seven Hours' Speech in Favor of the Union in the Virginia Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 29.

THE FORT SUMPTER POLICY.

The Southern Commissioners have received letters from home, which develop the fact that the leaders at the South desire the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as tending to recognize Southern independence, and that it will be so regarded abroad.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. JAMES G. PALFREY has been appointed Postmaster of Boston. Though not a resident of that city, he will comply with the law by removing thither. Mr. PALFREY'S willingness to accept such an appointment excites very general surprise.

A long Cabinet meeting was held to-day, but no additional appointments of importance transpired. The California appointments are expected to be made in time to send out by the next steamer. Ten Californians were presented to the President to-day by Senator BAKER, to express their wish that he (Mr. BAKER,) should be consulted relative to California appointments. The President heard them through, and then, evidently suspecting the "close corporation" dodge, suggested that "all" the Californians in town wait on him to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. At that hour not less than forty Californians will protest against any and all outside interference with California appointments.

Judge ALLEN A. BURTON, of Kentucky, will decline the Chief Justiceship of Dacotah, and will probably receive a better appointment.

Secretary CAMERON left for Harrisburgh to-day, to bring his family to Washington. He returns Tuesday next.

Minister CORWIN leaves to-morrow for Ohio, from whence he proceeds to New-Orleans, to take the steamer *Tennessee*, on the 15th proximo, for Vera Cruz.

THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

All the variations of slates in connection with the New-York appointments seem to leave Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN a fixture for Surveyor. Some of his opponents urge that as the Surveyor is the Executive Officer of the Custom-house, he should be of the same political shade with the Collector. This certainly is an error. Mr. SEWARD having gracefully yielded his preferences on the Collectorship, it is on every score appropriate, just and judicious that some friend of his should be the Surveyor, unless it is the purpose of the Administration to foster and perpetuate the little family differences now existing among the New-York Republicans by putting the entire political power into the hands of the radical wing. It is safe to predict that Mr. LINCOLN will be guilty of no such folly.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Capt. W. H. GARDNER, United States Navy, is an applicant for the position of Commander at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California. As Commander CUNNINGHAM, recently in charge, has deceased, GARDNER'S appointment to the vacancy is not improbable.

SECESSION DEAD IN MARYLAND.

The strenuous efforts heretofore made to prepare Maryland to join in the secession movement, are admitted now to have failed utterly. An intelligent citizen of that State, now here, informs me that there need be no distrust of the loyalty of the masses of the people there. It is very well known that the secession movement in Maryland was led and controlled by a small clique of men of desperate fortunes, political and personal, who desired revolution and anarchy, in the hope that in some way opportunity might be afforded them to retrieve their individual ruin. Having failed, they are worse off than before. It is a well-known fact that their organ, the Baltimore *Sun*, has been seriously crippled in circulation and business by its Disunion services.

SECESSION ON THE PACIFIC.

Advices from California indicate that a clique of the Federal office-holders, and a few other individuals in that State, are earnestly pressing their mischievous efforts for the establishment of a Pacific Republic. Though few in number, the men engaged in this conspiracy have no little power for evil, and there is little doubt that they have received abundant aid and counsel, as to the plan of operations, from the Senate Chamber at Washington. The masses of the people of the Pacific are true to the Union; but it behooves the new Administration to see to it that proper precautions are taken to strengthen the Union men, and to prevent the Secessionists from getting into their hands the means of carrying any of their plans into effect.

DESIGNS UPON SONORA.

It is not probable that they have any expectation of getting control of the State Government of California. The Mexican Province of Sonora, doubtless, is the point to which their attention is really turned; and if they can succeed in seizing and holding that, under the rallying cry of a "Pacific Republic," they will, bye and bye, endeavor to advance their programme by forming a Slave State of Southern and Lower California, with a view to joining the "Southern Confederacy" as the alternative, should they fail to make an impression upon the people of California and Oregon, ultimately, in favor of a Pacific Republic.

A WORD TO SECRETARY SMITH.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, holding that the minerals in the soil go with the title to public lands in that State, gives great importance to the office of Surveyor-General in that State. There is no other office in the gift of the Government which can be so terribly abused, if it falls into the hands of any other than a man of the highest integrity. The President and Secretary of the Interior should exercise special care in making this appointment; and no man should be thought of for a moment who has any ranches of his own to survey, or whose appointment is earnestly sought by those who have. The present incumbent of the office has the confidence of the people, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Republican Executive will not lower the standard of fitness.

TAKING THE CABINET.

BRADY, the inimitable New-York photographer, has been "taking" the new Cabinet, and has succeeded admirably. His *vieute* pictures of Messrs. BLAIR and BATES are admirably life-like,—and if anybody desires to *see* either the Postmaster-General or the Attorney-General without boring them, he has only to step into BRADY'S gallery at New-York or Washington. Mr. BLAIR'S picture is peculiarly characteristic,—full of life and animation, strikingly illustrating the bold, ready, prompt and decided character of the man.

SENATOR TRUMBULL NOT ASSAULTED.

There is no foundation for the current story that Senator TRUMBULL was assaulted to-day.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 29.

During the late Executive Session of the Senate about four hundred nominations were confirmed, nearly fifty of which were sent in by the President yesterday.

The Post-office Department, under the provisions of the recently-enacted law, has restored the mail service between Georgetown and Lexington, Mo. The service is to be six times a week.

Gen. WILLIAM HICKEY was elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and not Secretary, as erroneously stated in the newspapers. ASBURY DICKENS retains the latter position.

The trial of Capt. ARMSTRONG, for the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, is still progressing. The Government has sent to Florida for witnesses.

Much anxiety is expressed respecting the distribution of the building of the seven steam sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress. No official action has been taken on the subject; besides, the appropriation for that purpose will not be available until after the 1st of July.

The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning. The Administration is not particularly popular among the Press for news revelations, but according to current report, the threatening events in the South to-day occupy their attention.

Dr. PALFREY, of Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed Postmaster at Boston.

Messrs. PHELPS and PANGBORN were the principal contestants, though in an entirely friendly spirit.

Recently the arrival of ordnance in Richmond from the Bellona Foundry caused intense excitement, many of the citizens being apprehensive that they were to be sent to Fort Monroe, and that this movement was accelerated by the present condition of Southern affairs. The truth is, as ascertained at the Ordnance Bureau, that the cannon were contracted for three years ago, and that the contractor merely delivered them at the place agreed upon, in order to receive his pay.

The receipts into the Treasury the last week were nearly $600,000. The net balance on hand is $1,580,000.

Lieut. HORACE H. HARRISON, of the U. S. Navy, died here to-day.

Secretary CAMERON left here for Pennsylvania this afternoon, to return on Wednesday next.

G. W. LANE, recently confirmed as Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama, will, it is said, endeavor to hold his Court at Athens, in the Union part of that State.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION—STATE OF FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA—FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN THE ASCENDANT—FATE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—THE TARIFF QUESTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

I take great pleasure in saying, on the authority of a Tennessee gentleman, that I was in error in stating that the newly appointed Postmaster at Nashville, Mr. MCNIESH, was a Secessionist up to the time of the election. It seems that he was a clerk in the Post-office of that City, and that his principal was an avowed Secessionist, while the subordinate who succeeds him is a strong friend of the Union. I am assured that the leaders of the Union party in Tennessee would be very far from recommending Disunionists for office, and that they feel under no necessity of giving patronage to the traitorous faction.

It is gratifying to learn, that in North Carolina, old party lines are being obliterated, and that no party distinctions are now recognized but Union and Disunion. The sham Democracy, what remains of it, has become thoroughly allied with the Secessionists, while the great mass of the people, without regard to former political associations, have formed a new party, whose great object is the preservation of the Union. The Raleigh *Standard*, which was for a quarter of a century the organ of the Democracy, is now a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and declares that it will vote for no man for Congress who favors a dissolution of the Union for existing causes. Being interrogated by a "Democratic" paper as to whether it would support Mr. L. O'B. BRANCH, the late member, if he shall be renominated by a convention of the party, the *Standard* replies that Mr. BRANCH is a Secessionist, and for that reason it cannot support him. The same journal proceeds to declare its readiness to support any one of a dozen gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, and that in future it will know no party lines but those which separate Unionists from Disunionists.

The Secessionists have recently held a State Convention at Goldsborough, at which it is said a thousand delegates were present. These "delegates" were, no doubt, for the most part the rank and file of the party from the country; but, a good deal of enthusiasm was gotten up, which, if not counteracted by similar demonstrations in behalf of the Union, its consequences may be serious.

The friends of Union in North Carolina have a large preponderance of the talent and respectability in the State, but they are less bold and courageous than the occasion calls for. There can be little doubt that the Jackson like stand taken by ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, caused the tide to turn in that State, when the tendency was strongly for secession, and instead of his speech damaging his cause and insuring its defeat, as was confidently predicted when it was delivered, the friends of Union achieved a victory which astonished themselves. The same bold spirit of patriotism and reliance upon the people will be equally effective in North Carolina at the August elections.

It is said that the present Governor of North Carolina, ELLIS, is rapidly dying of consumption, and that his death at the present time would have the effect of bringing a decided Secessionist into the Executive office. They have no Lieutenant-Governor in North Carolina, but the Constitution provides that in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, his place is to be temporarily filled by the Speaker of the Senate. It happens, on the present occasion, that the Speaker is a Secessionist, and it is believed that, among his first official acts, would be the call of an extra session of the Legislature, which body, being "Democratic," will authorize the election of another State Convention. The friends of the Union should NOT be alarmed at this prospect, but should meet the issue boldly. They should go before the people with fearless confidence, and take the bold ground that there is no existing cause for a dissolution of the Union. On this issue, I should have little fear of the result if the leading friends of the Union do their whole duty.

An intelligent gentleman from the Southern Confederacy expresses the opinion that the secession movement will break down of its own weight, if the Seceders are permitted to have their own way, without the binding force of outward pressure. He thinks that there is a general disposition to give the new Government a trial; and that no effort will be made for reannexation until the people become disgusted with it. There is a strong reannexation party in all the secession States, except South Carolina, and in one, at least, a majority of the people. The majority of the Convention of Louisiana, which voted the State out of the Union, but which refused to submit the question to the people, was elected by a minority of the popular vote. The result showed that a majority of fifteen hundred of the voters were in favor of remaining in the Union, but owing to the manner in which the State was divided into electoral districts, they failed to control the Convention. It was, of course, a great outrage on the part of the Convention to vote the State out of the Union, and then refuse to submit the result of their deliberations to the people; but the fact only serves to illustrate the despicable character of the demagogues who originated the movement. It is not surprising that men who betrayed the old Union, after robbing it, should commence their career in the new one by usurpation and fraud.

It is believed by intelligent men that no great difficulty will grow out of the discrepancy between the Tariff of the Union and that adopted by the rebels at Montgomery, even supposing the latter to be allowed, unobstructed, to put their revenue laws into force. It is said that goods which have not paid duties to this Government may be seized and confiscated anywhere, and as well on the line which separates the "Confederate States" from the loyal States, as on their coasts. But it would still seem to require regular Custom-houses at every point where a railroad or navigable stream crosses this dividing line, since every train and every steamer will be freighted with the foreign goods which will have entered the Southern ports at low rates of duty.

The fact is well known that the Cotton States have cheifly consumed Northern manufactures, and only a small portion of European goods. Their negro clothing, including shoes, hats and blankets, all come from the North, and will continue to come from there until Southern enterprise shall be stimulated by protection to produce the articles at home. The same is true of most of the cheap cloths worn by the people. It is not probable that the English or French will ever seriously compete with the Yankees in these coarse manufactures, and the result of the secession movement, if it is permitted to proceed unmolested, will be to raise the prices of these necessaries at the expense of the consumer, and with very little detriment to the producers. It will be a long time before the Southern manufacturer will be able to compete with the Northerner, unless the duties shall be raised to high protective rates. This of course cannot be thought of, as one of the leading inducements to secession was the enjoyment of free trade.

It may be doubted if a tax of fifteen to twenty-five per cent. upon the necessaries of life will enhance the beauties of secession to the planters, and I shall be surprised if twelve months experience fails to open their eyes to the folly of secession.

A good deal of unfounded and unreasonable misgiving as to the patriotism and fidelity of the Army has grown out of the resignation of officers. It is very desirable to Secessionists to keep up and increase this distrust, and to this end the expedient is resorted to of constantly repeating the names of those who have resigned, by which their number is made to appear formidable. But I am assured from an authentic source, that of the 460 officers of the Army, only 41 have resigned or been dismissed, and these probably include all, or nearly all, who are disaffected to the Government.

OBSERVER.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 29.

We have no expectation that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated on Saturday. The delay is worrying the people here greatly.

The State Convention has a majority for peace, but not without the evacuation of the Fort.

A messenger from Washington was expected here to day, but did not arrive.

Governor PICKENS says he is ready for a fight.

The reports of visits of foreign fleets create no dissatisfaction. France and Spain are now the ascendant Powers in the Southern Confederacy.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 29.

In the Convention, to-day, resolutions were introduced for terminating debate in the Committee of the Whole after Tuesday next.

The resolutions were violently opposed by Messrs. MORTON, AMBLER and STAPLES.

The matter, it is thought, will be compromised.

TIM RIVES spoke to-day seven hours in favor of the Union.

No action was taken on the resolutions, and the Convention adjourned.

POSITION OF GOV. HOUSTON.

The following is the closing portion of Gov. HOUSTON'S address to the people of Texas:

"I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation. I have declared my determination to stand by Texas in whatever position she assumes. Her people have declared in favor of a separation from the Union. I have followed her banners before, when an exile from the land of my fathers. I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and though I can see but gloom before me, I shall follow the 'Lone Star' with the same devotion as of yore.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority; but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

SECESSION AND COMMERCE.

THE SCHOONER RESTLESS RELEASED.

The Schooner *Restless*, Capt. JNO. D. SANDERS, being refused a Federal clearance at Mobile for Havana, was compelled to proceed without one, the Captain making the usual "protest" before the Spanish Consul. On his arrival here with a cargo from Havana, the vessel was charged $250 foreign tonnage dues, and was then seized for forfeiture as a foreign vessel sailing without a proper register. These facts having been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, through the United States District Attorney here, Mr. CHASE has remitted the forfeiture of the vessel on the payment of all costs, charges and expenses. The cargo of the vessel will also be released, without doubt, but some delay in the papers reaching Washington probably accounts for the non-receipt of that order also by the same mail. As this case forms a precedent for action in others of the same character, it is thought that all seizures of vessels for like causes will hereafter be discontinued. A sharp look-out, however, will be kept on all vessels arriving from seceded ports for foreign goods which have not paid the duties. While the costs and expenses in these cases are somewhat onerous to the parties concerned, and must operate against their hereafter seeking these ports for freight, they would have been much greater had the "monitions" and other steps for the forfeiture of the vessels been made out.

LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, March 28, 1861.

SIR—I transmit you, inclosed, a conditional warrant, remitting, on petition of JOHN D. SANDERS, the forfeiture of the schooner *Restless*, incurred under the act of Feb. 18, 1793, in the payment of all costs, charges and expenses incurred in the case, with the fee allowed to the United States District-Attorney by the letter of the Department to the Commissioners of Customs, dated Jan. 26, 1855.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this warrant, inform the petitioner and the Collector of its conditions, and, upon a full compliance therewith, dismiss the suit for the forfeiture, and advise this office of the same.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

B. F. PLEASANTS, Solicitor *ad interim*.

J. J. ROOSEVELT, Esq., U.S. District-Attorney, New-York City.

THE STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

We are requested to state that the case of the steamship *Bienville* has been arranged in Washington, and that she will positively sail for Havana and New-Orleans on Monday next.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

March 23 was an interesting day at Frankfort, Ky. Gov. WICKLIFFE made a most eloquent and earnest appeal for the Union, arguing that Kentucky would inevitably be the loser should she go with the C. S. A. In the course of his speech he said that, to his great grief, his only son was for the Southern Confederacy, but he was satisfied that he would outlive it, although the speaker hardly expected to do so himself. In the evening, Gov. MOREHEAD urged the necessity of taking the preliminary steps for the assembling of a Border State Convention.

Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, in a letter dated at Henderson, March 13, says:

"Our motto should be, 'Don't give up the ship;' and, fighting for our country, for constitutional liberty, for our property in the Constitution, in the Union, in the American Flag, in the capital of our common country, in the Army and Navy, in the public fortifications and Public Lands, and in all the glorious memories that cluster around the brow of our great and mighty nation, we must triumph."

Col. ROGER W. HANSON has written to his friends in Harrison County, declaring himself for the Union unconditionally. He says he is not one of those who is for it "if this is done or that is done," but he is in favor of preserving it "without any ifs, and forever."

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A document has been issued from the Treasury Department of the C. S. A., prescribing the terms upon which the Mississippi River can now be navigated. All vessels destined for places within the C. S. A., coming from ports above the northern limit thereof, are required to come to at the port of Norfolk, Miss., where they shall be boarded by a Revenue officer, to whom must be exhibited duplicate manifests of the whole cargo of the vessel, &c. The Revenue officer is to give his certificate on the manifest that it has been examined, and he is required to board vessels at any time during day and night. Permits for the landing of goods which are undutiable will be given by this officer. For flatboats with coal in bulk there are special regulations. Schedules in triplicate of goods destined to other ports than that to which the vessel is destined are to be exhibited to the Revenue officer, who is to indorse them with his permission for the vessel to proceed to land at the port designated the goods described in said schedules. On arrival at his destination the captain is to surrender to the Revenue officer his original manifest, with all its indorsements, and goods not called for within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel, are to be put in bonded warehouses. Provision is also made for appraisers, samples, &c.; for appraisements on the levee at New-Orleans; for night inspection at that point; for the appointment of detective officers to prevent smuggling, &c., &c.

PLAIN TALK IN LOUISIANA.

In the Louisiana State Convention, on March 21, Mr. ROZIER uttered some plain truths in arguing for the passage of an ordinance providing for a Convention of the people to pass upon the new Constitution of the C. S. A. He said that the people of the State had been lead to believe that Missouri, Kentucky and Arkansas would inevitably secede, or the ordinance for the withdrawal of Louisiana could never have been passed. Their interest would not permit them to be separate from those States, and even now it was not too late for the Convention to pause and assist them in their attempt at arranging the difficulties which existed. Mr. FOUCA made an able speech on the same side of the question, and alluded to a significant fact to show that a strong veneration still existed for the memory of the now shattered and disrupted Union. In the procession which honored Gen. TWIGGS, he said that there trailed behind that magnificent *cortège* a worn and faded banner, upheld and followed by a few gray-haired men, veterans of the war of 1812-14. That flag was the "Stars and Stripes" of the American Union. Mr. ROSELIUS argued in favor of the ordinance, and Mr. BENAVEU succeeded in getting the following protest upon the journal:

"Considering that I have no power—that I am clothed with no authority to bind the people by any sanction I might be disposed personally to give to that instrument—I consider that the powers vested in me, under the terms of the call which invited the people to assemble and elect delegates to this Convention, have already been enormously transcended by the Convention. I am unwilling to participate, by my vote, in an act which virtually strips the people of their sovereignty, reduces them to a state of abject vassalage, and places the destinies of the State and of the new Republic at the mercy of an uncommissioned and irresponsible oligarchy."

By a vote of 92 to 11, Mr. ROZIER'S ordinance was laid on the table, and the Constitution of the C. S. A. was formally ratified—101 Yeas, 7 Nays.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Delta*, dated at Warrington Navy-yard, March 17, says that the troops were busily engaged in the construction of batteries along the beach facing Fort Pickens, which will mount 12 heavy columbiads. Two of these batteries are between Forts McRae and Barrancas, and a third is between the Navy-yard and Hospital. Col FORNEY, aided by Capt. W. H. JAMES, was superintending these works. Forts McRae and Barrancas each have forty guns mounted. The writer says further: The United States steamer *Wyandotte* plies daily to the ships outside, which consist of the frigate *Sabine*, the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. Reported accessions are made daily, but so far there had been no new arrivals

Gen. BRAGG'S quarters are at Barrancas near the barracks. His aids and secretary are with him there. He is very popular with officers and soldiers.

The Navy-yard is in charge of Capt. FARRAND, the executive during the absence of Capt. V. RANDOLPH, at present in Montgomery. The other officers are Lieut. RENSHAW, Master PIERSON, and SAMUEL Z GOINGALS, storekeeper. Surgeon SPOTSWOOD, lately in charge of the Naval Hospital, is located at present in the yard. The master workmen are the same as during the administration of affairs by the United States Government.

An estimate of how much it would cost to complete the steamer *Fulton* was forwarded, yesterday, to Montgomery, to Hon S. R. MALLORY, the Secretary of the Navy, who had asked for the same.

Fort Pickens is in a thorough state of defence, but Lieut. SLEMMER looks careworn and fatigued. He has done everything in his power to put all things in order; the boat comes over every morning for supplies of fresh meat, vegetables, and such other necessaries as the stores here have for sale; boats visit the ships from the village, and Pensacola, with bread, meat, oysters, &c., which they sell to those on board.

The appearance of things in the village of Warrington and Woolsey is gloomy, fully one-half the stores are closed, the store-keepers having left for New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and other places with their goods and chattels. The residences are one-half of them deserted, the occupants having left to avoid "LINCOLN'S bombardment" of the place. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that not one of the old creole population but has not packed his furniture and proceeded some miles into the woods, to avoid the war.

About daylight yesterday morning the flag of the Confederacy was hoisted for the first time, at Barrancas, and saluted from the fort by a salute of seven guns.

WHEN THE SLAVES PREFER TO FIGHT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on board the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, off Pensacola, makes a remarkable statement. He says:

"So far, everything remains quiet here. The Florida and Alabama troops are busy, preparing to attack Fort Pickens. It will certainly be a sorrowful day for the attacking party, the day Pickens is compelled to fire. Lieut. SLEMMER, in command of Fort Pickens, has arrested eight slaves during the past week. The slaves were making their way to the fort, to assist Lieut. SLEMMER. They report that they were told there was going to be *war*, and they must fight. *They preferred fighting under the Stars and Stripes.* They report one hundred and fifty more coming to join Pickens. Capt. BERRIMAN, of our ship, took them on board, and delivered the fugitives to the Marshal at Pensacola, to be sent to their masters."

UNION MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND.

The Union meeting at Frederick, Md., on March 20, is represented to have been very large and enthusiastic—every district in the county being fully represented. Strong Union resolutions were adopted, and it was recommended to hold a State Convention on the 2d of May, and form a Union Party for the State. Each county and Baltimore City were requested to send delegates. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Senator from Tennessee, and Hon. W. C. RIVES, of Virginia, were met by a large delegation at the cars, and, headed by the American Band, escorted to the meeting. Senator JOHNSON made a powerful Union speech.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* copies an article on the "Future of Secession," recently published in the TIMES, and says:

"We can tell the TIMES, and all who agree with it that it is the craziest of delusions to suppose that the Confederate States, or any one of them, will ever consent to a reunion with anybody who insists on living under the doubtful provisions of the old Constitution, and with a Black Republican over them. It is among the *impossibilities* of the future, and the States of the North are but wasting their energies when they employ themselves in patching up a peace, and cherishing hopes of a reunion. The principles laid down in the Confederate Constitution are essential to the security and honor of the seceded States, and they will never form an alliance, of any sort, or with anybody, that contemplates a surrender or compromise of those guarantees. We feel that we are able to exist of ourselves, and if a union be desired, for the reason stated, it must be made *on our terms.*"

FOR PENSACOLA.

The editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig* writes from New-Orleans that President DAVIS is preparing to have 10,000 troops ready to march to Pensacola at a moment's notice, for the investment of Fort Pickens. The 2,000 called for from Louisiana are now ready.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Business Disturbed—Prices—Wool Sales—Quantity—San Fernando Railroad—Other Railroads—Disturbances in Corrientes—In San Juan—Battle—Reinterment of Lavalle—His Romantic History—Artesian Wells.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

South America feels deeply the disturbing influences which have originated in the United States. The depression in prices of wool and of leather have greatly disturbed the prices of the two leading products of the valley of the La Plata. Attracted by freight of wool for foreign ports, the largest number of vessels ever seen here from the United States can now be seen in our harbor. Their imports have well stocked the market, and a large portion of them must return in ballast.

As to prices here, flour remains at $6 50 to $7 per barrel, on board. Lumber is in dull sale, at $40 per 1,000 feet—a fall of $20 per 1,000 feet in two months. In the month of January there were landed 2 500,000 feet. Refined sugar has somewhat advanced in price, and Rice is also a little in demand. The City is full of goods, and the Custom house has need to rent stores of deposit in every part of the City.

Nearly all the wool sales were over before the news of disturbances of the market at home arrived. There have gone forward to the United States in the last month upwards of one thousand tons of wool. There remain in the market here to be sold about three hundred thousand arobes of hides; there have only fifty gone forward. There has been less than usual of killing, and hides have been bought for Spain, Antwerp and Genoa, but in comparative small quantities. The year has been favorable for cattle, they are fat and are held at high rates. The returns for wool being good, estancieros have not been compelled to sell cattle. There were six thousand animals slaughtered during the month.

Work is resumed upon the San Fernando Railroad, and it will be hurried to completion. Many other railroads are in contemplation; but as they are entirely built on European capital, the civil strifes of this country are much in the way of such investment. One of the leading papers here says "let us have more railroads and fewer revolutions."

Political complications have greatly agitated the upper provinces. San Juan is in a state of revolution. A conspiracy in December was formed which murdered the Governor and a dozen others, and set up a new Administration. Gen. URQUIZA took the responsibility of sending an armed force to demand the murderers; a battle was fought, and the conspirators were routed with great loss, and the new Governor is a prisoner.

The two provinces of Corrientes and Mendoza are also antagonistic to the General Government on a question of constitutional right. Their representatives to Congress are displaced by an amendment to the Constitution, while they hold that no such amendment can displace elected members in the middle of their term of office. What will be the result no one can tell, but we are seriously threatened with a tedious and disastrous civil war. Old party feeling is reviving, and we shall, no doubt, have a few bloody pages to add to those already written of this unfortunate country.

The remains of Gen. LAVALLE were lately brought here from Chili, and buried with great pomp. He was for years a thorn in the side of ROSAS, but was assassinated Oct. 9, 1841. His was not an untarnished name, as the useless execution of Col. DORREGO by LAVALLE'S order, after he had been acquitted by a Court-martial, is abundant proof; and his was a romantic history. Nor did the romance end with his death; for, to keep his head from being carried into the camp as a trophy, a friend bound the body upon a horse and fled to Bolivia. So long and rapid was the journey that only his bones completed it, and now they are carried, by Government expense, across the Continent, and are borne to a costly sepulchre through a crowd of 30,000 persons, assembled as spectators.

A competent Company has been formed, for constructing Artesian Wells in this country. If they succeed, and there is no reason that they should not, they will be a great thing for this region, so scorched as it is every few years by a partial or general drought. This is the only real drawback upon this splendid country. Irrigation, if made easily, would make of this region the garden of the world.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

A military general court-martial assembled at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, in the early part of the present week, to continue in session until the delinquents charged with court-martial offences have been tried. There have been no commissioned officers brought before the Court.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Matters at the Brooklyn Navy-yard were not so dull for some months as they are now. A number of men were discharged last week, there not being work for them. The force now on the rolls is short of a thousand, and the monthly disbursements do not average more than $48,000, independently of the officers' pay. In the machine shops, the machinery of the *Roanoke* and *Wabash* is receiving an overhauling, and Chief-Engineer KING contemplates the addition to them of valuable improvements. The ordnance officers have no new armament under weigh, and are merely putting those lately taken from on board vessels in an efficient state. The cannon has not, as yet, been put in the new gun ground, which will be one of the chief ornaments of the Navy-yard. The marine garrison, under control of Capt. BARVOORT, consists of nearly a hundred men, who are drilled three or four times a week, under the supervision of Major DOUGHTY. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has nearly three hundred and fifty hands, all told, on board, the marine guard being also exercised periodically on ship board and the parade ground, by Sergeant LIBBY, who has made them perfect soldiers. No drafts are at present ordered for sea-going ships. Annexed is a list of the vessels at the Yard, with some account of their condition:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke* is still in dock, slowly preparing for service orders. She could not be ready sooner than three months, at the least calculation.

Steam-frigate *Wabash*, alongside the docks, awaiting the completion of her machinery. Could be fitted out in six weeks.

Steam-frigate *Powhatan*, lately returned from the Gulf, in commission at the wharf and waiting orders. Could not be kept in active service more than three months in her present state.

Corvette *Savannah*, late flag-ship of the Home Squadron, lying in the stream, dismantled. Should be thoroughly overhauled, which would take two months, before being fit for duty.

Frigate *Potomac*, in the stream, exactly as she has been for years.

Frigate *Brandywine*, ditto, ditto; rotting fast.

North Carolina, in commission—immovably fast in the mud.

There are four or five surveying vessels and revenue vessels at the wharf, whose officers do not know half so much about them as some City newspaper editors.

There is not the slightest evidence at the Navy yard that "anything warlike is going on." Ships that should be rapidly approaching the commission state in the usual routine of service, are permitted to remain in *statu quo*.

Orders have been received directing the immediate completion of the store-ship *Release's* preparations for sea, and her departure as soon as possible for Florida, with stores and provisions for the home fleet and the forts. She will be ready to leave on Monday.

Capt. FOOTE returned from Washington yesterday, but owing to indisposition could not attend to his duties.

A mail for the East Indies squadron will close at the Lyceum this week.

The brig *Perry* has been hauled to the wharf, to be rigged at convenience.

A letter has been received from an officer of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, dated Aden, Jan. 16, stating that he expects to be home in his ship in May.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.

Aggressive Designs of Spain in the West Indies.

Annexation of San Domingo Under the Name of a Protectorate.

A Large Naval and Military Force in Possession.

HAYTI ALSO TO BE SEIZED.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT commanding, left Havana at noon of the 25th inst., and arrived at her wharf last evening.

The *Quaker City* brings eighty-nine passengers and a large cargo of cigars, &c.

Great excitement existed in Havana on the subject of the Spanish annexation of San Domingo. It appears that during some time past a process of colonization has been going on, by the introduction of large bodies of emigrants into the island, with the view of promoting Spanish interests and consequent disaffection towards the Republican Government, and at the first sign of resistance on the part of the native population to invoke the aid of the Spanish Government.

This was accomplished on the 16th instant, *when the Spanish flag was hoisted*, much to the consternation of the black and native inhabitants. The Spanish frigate *Blanca* was dispatched from Havana on the 23d, immediately on the receipt of the above news, fully armed and equipped with a large number of regular troops on board to assist in this Spanish protectorate, or in other words, annexation. The screw steam-frigates *Petronila* and *Berenguela* were to follow as soon as possible, with about 5,000 of the regular army. A large addition of naval and military force, including some of the largest war vessels and about 10,000 regular army, is also reported as on their way from Spain to Cuba and the West Indies.

By an arrangement with France already consummated, it is said that Hayti is to share the fate of its sister Republic.

The Dutch frigate *Vesuvius*, Commander FUKINS, arrived off Havana on the 20th. The United States steamer *Mohawk* arrived off the harbor on the 24th, all well.

Business continued in a depressed state. $1,000,000 are said to be on their way from Spain to aid the metallic circulation of the Island. The Sugar market was quiet. Freights declining. Stock on hand, 247,000 boxes and 15,500 hogsheads.

Among the passengers per *Quaker City* are Gen. Miramon, Ex President of Mexico, family and suite; Col. Sam. Colt, and family, of Hartford, Conn.; Major Patterson, bearer of dispatches from St. Domingo to Washington; Mariano Alvarez, Spanish Consul-General at San Domingo, and bearer of dispatches for his Government; E. V. Meert, Esq., Belgian Consul-General to Havana; Lieut. W. R. Terrill, United States Army; Messrs. C. P. Jardella and Edwards, United States Coast Survey; Mlle. Judith Sylvie, and Signora Lotti and family.

We are indebted to H. J. BULLAY, Esq., Purser of the *Quaker City*, and to Capt. SHUFELDT, for special favors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, March 25, 1861.

Spain, it would seem, is inclined to do a little filibustering on her own private account. The war-steamers *Blasco de Garay* and *Blanca* sailed on last Saturday, and another Spanish vessel-of-war next day, the destination of all being understood to be St. Domingo. It is also commonly reported these vessels-of-war have two thousand picked Spanish troops on board. Col. FORS has not been for some time in St. Domingo without having some object for his protracted stay.

Spain, after all the undutiful conduct of Cuba, is proving herself a kind parent. By Royal order, dated Feb. 25 last, and published here within a day or two, the Spanish Government has determined to remit, in specie, to this Island, by the various vessels-of-war sent here to reinforce the Spanish squadron, at least a million of dollars, to assist commerce, now in so languishing a condition in this Island.

According to one of our daily papers, five or six millions of dollars will be remitted, and which will be exchanged with the "Spanish Bank of Havana" for its bills, or placed in the Bank to be passed to the credit of the Treasury. This large amount in specie will doubtless enable the Bank to extend its line of discounts, which, I regret to say, it has not of late been doing.

During the past three weeks the Bank has decreased its line of Discounts as follows: During the week ending the 9th inst., $915,769 02; during the week ending the 16th inst., $365,954 55, and during the week terminating last Saturday, (23d inst.,) $155,247 84—making a total decrease in the line of discounts during the brief space of twenty-one days (Sundays included) of $1,636,971 41! And such being the fact, when the heavy losses those of our merchants who speculated in sugar last year sustained is borne in mind, is it any wonder, I would ask, that some have had to succumb?

The American bark *C. B. Johnston*, on her passage from St. Thomas to Matanzas, was lost on the Cruz del Padre. Her crew were brought to Matanzas in the brig *Penobscot*.

Some of the squadron in this port are to go to the coast off Chorera, a few miles distant from this city, to which place the troops of this garrison are to march, and there will be a grand naval and military review, in honor of Prince ALFRAN.

Mr. BERGER, the celebrated billiard player, has been scrapped up by that enterprising showman, Col. WOOD, and is giving exhibitions of his skill beneath the canvas recently occupied by the NIXON Equestrian Troupe.

I regret to have to inform you of a yet *other* failure, the fact of which I have only this moment been able to learn. It is that of the well-known house of ESCAURIZA & SARPA, of this city. The senior partner, DON JUAN ESCAURIZA, has always been considered a millionaire, but it is said his property has all been placed out of the reach of the creditors of *his firm*.

COMMERCIAL.

The Sugar market has been rather more active since the date of my last advices, holders having exhibited a greater desire to realize, and in some cases have accepted a reduction on their former pretensions for immediate cash payments. The transactions generally have been on the basis of 6¼ to 6¾ reals per arrobe for D. S. No. 12. The stock of clayed Sugar here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 247,000 boxes, against 180 000 boxes at this time last year. Muscovadoes, in fair request, though the ruling rates are low, say from 4½ to 6 reals per arrobe, for common refining to choice grocery. Stock here and at Matanzas about 14.000 hhds.

During last week the arrivals of sugar at this port amounted to 46 000 boxes and 850 hhds., whilst the exports amounted to 27.752 boxes and 1,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORDEAL OF FREE LABOR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. By WILLIAM G. SEWELL. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. SEWELL is now and has been for some years upon the editorial staff of the TIMES, and these letters, which originally appeared in its columns, were written during two successive Winters which he spent in the West India Islands. They undoubtedly embody the most careful and satisfactory exposition of the great subject of Emancipation in those Islands, which has hitherto been made. They are entirely dispassionate,—not written to sustain a theory or to affect current politics,—and are marked by careful observation, a clear and precise statement of facts, and a judicial estimate of their bearing upon general principles. The author's object, as he himself expresses it, was to give, "as free from comment as possible, such statistical and other information concerning the West Indian population, their habits and customs, their industry, their commerce, and their Government, as he has been able to procure from reliable sources, or to gain from personal observation." He has performed this task with great industry, fidelity and success:—and then he has not scrupled to draw such inferences as these facts seem to warrant.

Mr. SEWELL scouts utterly the current opinion, in which men of all classes and sentiments seem very generally to have concurred, that Emancipation in the West Indies is a *failure*. He insists, on the contrary, that it has proved a signal success, and that it has vindicated by its results the wisdom and statesmanship, as well as the humanity, of those who effected it. In *four* out of the five principal West India islands, trade, both exports and imports, have increased since Emancipation. In Jamaica alone the culture of sugar has fallen off,—but this decline Mr. SEWELL attributes to other causes. He insists that "this depreciation is an exception to the present general prosperity of the British West Indies—that it commenced long before Emancipation, and can be traced directly to other causes than the introduction of freedom," and the general conclusion which he has reached is thus set forth:

"I have endeavored to show—and I hope successfully—that the experiment of free labor in the West Indies has established its superior economy, as well as its possibility. Not a single island fails to demonstrate that the Creoles of African descent, in all their avocations and in all their pursuits, work, under a free system, for proper remuneration, though their labor is often ignorantly wasted and misdirected. *That* arises from want of education, want of training, want of good example. I have not sought to justify the maudlin sympathy that the mere mention of these people seems to excite in certain quarters, nor have I advocated their interest to the detriment of any other interest whatever. I have simply maintained, from evidence before me, that the right of one class to enjoy the wages and fruits of their labor does not and cannot injuriously affect the rights of any other class, or damage, as some foolishly pretend, a country's prosperity."

We should be glad if our space permitted, to give further extracts from Mr. SEWELL'S book, for the purpose of showing the general conclusions which he has reached. This, however, is less important, inasmuch as the readers of the TIMES may be fairly supposed to be acquainted with the general tenor of his letters.

It must not be supposed that Mr. S has confined himself to this one subject. His book abounds in pleasant incident, in graphic descriptions of journeys, and in picturesque sketches of places and people. His pictures of Slavery are especially clear and vivid, and admirable,—and his presentation of the moral, physical and social characteristics of the people of the several islands is distinct and forcible. In Barbados he tells us more than half the children are illegitimate,—and a white or an unmitigated black is rather the exception than the rule. Here we have an illustration of one of the peculiar prejudices against color, a peculiarity which is as manifest in Barbados as elsewhere—perhaps more so. Marriage between the antagonistic races is looked upon with horror and as not to be thought of; *laisons*, however, are complacently regarded, and so common as to excite little remark. In this instance it would appear that the rite makes the wrong. The lineage of every person on the island is known, and to have a drop of black blood in the veins is sufficient to make a Pariah of its possessor. In this antagonism between the races, an antagonism inherent and insurmountable, we have a hint that before any steps are taken for the emancipation of the Negro, some provision must be made for him. It was never intended that the two races should be brought into social juxtaposition; separate continents were allotted to each, and broad seas were placed as barriers between them; in event of emancipation, it would seem politic that a separation of interests and location were effected, that each race might work out its destiny in its own way.

The Coolie system finds an advocate in the statistics presented by Mr. SEWELL. So far from having its foundation in injustice and oppression, it would seem to be impossible for servitors to be treated with more fairness, or to have their interests more zealously guarded. The statistics with which the book abounds, all of which are compiled from reliable sources, will give it a permanent place in libraries as a book of reference, while the interesting details of life and manners in the Antilles, with which it abounds, claims for it a place on other considerations.

One word of praise can be said in its favor, which, unfortunately, is only to be spoken of a very few books in a hundred. It sticks to its text and its title: the ordeal of free labor in the British West Indies is treated of fully and forcibly, and the author never allows himself to be led into a dissertation on the comparative merits of free and slave labor in any other part of the globe. The public, both here and in Europe, will thank Mr. SEWELL for his work. In proving that emancipation in the Antilles has not proven a failure—that the act by which a great nation poured out millions from its coffers to give freedom to its bondmen, was a measure founded in wisdom as well as in justice; neither a Quixotic nor Utopian scheme, but the development of a policy that will inure to the commercial prosperity of its possessions, Mr. SEWELL has done much for the cause of humanity—he has performed a lasting service to mankind.

WILKIE COLLINS has secured a hearing, and is at any time certain of auditors. His *Woman in White* is as well-known throughout the country as the woman in Scarlet,—he has whispered his Dead Secret into any number of ears. The secret of his success is that he blends romance and reality together in so artful a way as to exercise the reader's discretion in distinguishing between them. His romances are simply the record of every-day lives; the pages unfolded are those of the heart; and thus they commend themselves to the sympathy of all who have lived, loved and suffered—the terms are synonymous, we believe. The *Crossed Path*, which the PETERSONS reproduce in their accustomed style of adornment, will cross the thresholds of a great many doors.

WILLIAM GOWANS publishes a critical essay on the life and writings of BURNS, by JOHN WILSON, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The author chooses for the motto of his title-page that passage of CARLYLE, wherein that eccentric extremist "opinions" that the problem of BURNS' biography has never been adequately solved. And in the opinion, CARLYLE is undoubtedly right, though he might have given to the remark broader scope, including the whole tribe of geniuses among the misunderstood, instead of individualizing one. It has ever been the misfortune of great minds to be measured by lesser ones, by men who apply the square and level of their souls to the work, much as one might attempt to plum the symmetrical standing of a steeple with two feet of tape. The generality of biographers—we had almost said all—adopt their own standard of comparison,—pinning their vision down to the narrow plane of their own lives they fail to recognize another's in its true proportions,—incapable of taking an extended view of the *whole* man, they scrutinize him by sections, and then attempt to joint their work together. What wonder that they blunder and bungle to the end—finally concluding that nature has in somehow been greatly at fault. It is to rescue BURNS from his biographers that Mr. WISON enters the field. By quoting CARLYLE for his motto, he tacitly announces his intention of solving the problem, which was before unsolved. There is a pleasing egotism in the confidence with which he advances to his task, and this sublimity of "self-appreciation," though in a national form, still further peeps out in the first sentence of his book: "BURNS is by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people, and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could have produced such a man." Surely, we may be pardoned for saying that no one but a Scotchman would ever have written such a sentence. But Mr. WILSON has done his task well. It is not in a Professor of Moral Philosophy that one would first look to find a vindicator of either faults or follies, but those likely ever to require such service would do well in the future to turn their search in that direction.

A second edition of Professor SILLIMAN'S *First Principles of Philosophy*, is published by H. C. PECK & THEO. BLISS, of Philadelphia. As Prof. SILLIMAN'S book has already become a recognized standard in schools and colleges, it would perhaps be idle to speak at length of its merits. This much must be said, however; the book is not to be ranked as a school book alone, but also as a most valuable contribution to scientific literature. The general reader will be quite as much attracted to its pages as the student. The first edition was sadly marred by typographical errors, which necessitated the appendix of nearly two pages of errata. In the present edition this fault has been so carefully avoided that not even an erratum appears as a P. S. to the volume. Furthermore, some most judicious alterations have been made in the economy of this edition. Articles of disproportionate length have been cut down, and others have been amplified in accordance with the weight of their subject. The omission of questions at the foot of the page is another good idea, and the addition of numerous well-designed illustrations is the best idea of all.

A curious dissertation on *Suffolk Surnames*, by N. J. BOWDITCH, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. We might parody the definition of orthography in the old style grammars, and say that this volume treats of the different sorts of names, their various modifications and their derivations. There is a quiet waggery about the dedication, which runs as follows: "To the memory of A. SHURT, the Father of American Conveyancing, whose name is associated alike with my daily toilet and my daily occupation."

TICKNOR & FIELDS also publish *Twelve Sermons*, by HORACE MANN. The author's name will give the reader an idea of his text. The sermons were delivered by Mr. MANN while he was President of Antioch College. They are earnest and forcible expositions of truth.

Volume fourth of IRVING'S *Life of Washington* is published by PUTNAM. We have already spoken of the value of this fine edition, and have only to add that the volume before us is uniform in excellence of paper and typography with its predecessors.

A little work entitled *Notes on Sea-Coast Defence*, by Major J. G. BARNARD, of the Corps of Engineers, has just been published. It is, in its main features, but a continuation of the *Dangers and Defences of New-York*, as exhibiting the writer's ideas of the importance of a prompt completion of an adequate system of defence.

The first article exhibits the fact that the system of American sea-coast defence, instead of having become "obsolete," is, at this very date, *adopted* by the nation whose example is most frequently referred to in proof of the inutility of fortifications.

The second article advocates the use of guns of extraordinary calibre for sea-coast defence, and contains a full account of the fifteen-inch gun constructed by Capt. RODMAN.

The last article, "Case mate Embrasures," exhibits the unexpected fact that American engineers are *far* ahead of the European in all that concerns sea-coast defence, and replies to the stricures of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS upon the improved American embrasure. It appears that while the use of *iron* is being debated in England, American engineers have long since reduced it to a *practical fact*. They have protected the *throats* of their case-mate embrasures by iron slabs eight inches thick, (as may be seen at Fort Richmond,) and thereby reduced the *opening exposed* to the enemy's projectiles to about *one-twelfth* that which is exhibited in European works.

The HARPERS publish a very readable book, by GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, *The Wits and Beaux of Society*. It would be very easy for one captiously disposed to find fault with the book, since it is certainly open to criticism. The style in which the associate authors indulge is by no means above censure, nor have they made that judicious use of the abundant material lying ready for their hands, that might naturally have been expected. The bricks and straw wherewith they build their brief biographies have not been very judiciously selected; stories are omitted that should have been told, and many are told which had better been omitted. There is an evident attempt at epigrammatism throughout the book, and paragraphs are pitchforked together with no regard to either connection or congruity. All this may be said, and yet, after it is said, the critic is compelled to confess it a readable book. The authors have achieved what they seem to have intended,—a chatty, gossipping volume, being glimpses of the lives and manners of irreverent rakes, who of old were known as "Wits and Beaux." For fear that the pictures may exercise a pernicious effect, the authors point off each one with a moral, and frame it with a virtuous apophthegm. In the common estimation of the day this is all that is necessary to make a "book of good moral tendency." It would perhaps have been impossible for the compilers to have done their work more delicately—perhaps if more delicately done their book would not have been quite as piquant as in its present phase. The engravings which illustrate it are evidently "transfers," but testify to a high order of merit in the originals; it would be impossible to more perfectly preserve the costumes of the ages designated than the engraver has done; the Beau is in his befitting small clothes, the lady in her proper point-lace, and the Judge in his "big-wig."

GEO. WM. CURTIS' novel, *Trumps*, originally published by the HARPERS in their *Weekly*, is now given to the public in book form. It loses none of its interest and freshness by being packed between covers. As a tale of American life, of every day characters and the thousand and one threads which go to make up the warp and woof of common fates, *Trumps* is a success. Mr. CURTIS is always "happy" in style, and he draws characters and traces out conclusions with the hand of a master. A novelist has made a near approach to perfection when he has simply to block out his characters, place them on the board in certain positions, and then allow them to work out their own destiny as they would in life. It is in this respect that DICKENS and THACKERAY distance all their cotemporaries and competitors. *Trumps* is illustrated by HOPPIN. The reader will smile when he comes to the picture, "At Saratoga," Hoppin. Who will say that there is no fitness in names? It is needless to say that the illustrations are admirable.

The American Question in its National Aspect," is the title of a small volume of 164 pages, by Professor PEISSNER, of Union College, which contains suggestions in regard to American Slavery and the question of Disunion, well worthy of consideration. It is a treatise of very marked ability,—written not in the interest of any party or section, but of the American people and the cause of Christian civilization. The author condemns Slavery upon moral, economical and political grounds,—but he insists that it must nevertheless be treated as a "historical fact," and with just regard to the various circumstances which surround it:

"We must censure," he says, "those who wantonly throw all blame and all curses on the slaveholder as such, but we must also condemn the slave-politician who, on the natural circumstances unfavorable to speedy emancipation in the South, raised a playground for his political ambition and cast new obstacles in the way of freedom. The imprudent Abolitionist and the selfish politician exert a like influence upon the nation, though it be of different intensity. They raise enmity and hatred between the two sections of the same country; they intentionally or unawares render the Union less desirable and less honorable; they create fears and threats, and experiments of dissolution."

Professor PEISSNER treats the subject throughout from this point of view. He reviews Mr. HELPER'S statistics with severity, showing them to be utterly worthless and not in the least degree conclusive of the positions which he sought to establish by them. The immediate question of secession is treated with the same ability and largeness of view which mark the other portions of the work. It is one of the most instructive treatises which the present crisis in our affairs has given rise.

We had occasion, many months since, to refer to the attractive biographies of JEREMY TAYLOR and GEORGE HERBERT, prepared by GEORGE L. DUYKINCK, of this City. The fresh details, the well adjusted narrative, and the judicious extracts, made these little books models of religious biography, and gave a new charm to subjects hallowed in Christian love and admiration. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we record another service of the kind, quite as aptly performed, by the same hand. The *Life of Hugh Latimer*—just issued by the Episcopal Sunday School Union here—is the most clear, connected and satisfactory memoir of that endeared martyr of the Church which we have seen. All American travelers in England remember their visit to the spot where LATIMER and RIDLEY were burned, at Oxford; and, so far as that event is a matter of ecclesiastical history, the facts are quite familiar; but many, even intelligent readers, know little of the personal details of LATIMER'S life; these Mr. DUYKINCK has gleaned mainly from careful examination of his writings, and filled up the gaps in the record by recourse to cotemporary historical and church annals. He has had the good taste to give GEORGE FOX'S narrative of the martyrdom intact—knowing how impossible it would be to improve upon the quaint vigor and truthfulness of that precious bit of religious literature. We thus have a *Life of Latimer* complete and consecutive, and written with simplicity and sympathy. A good engraving of the well-known likeness of LATIMER fronts the title-page; and this welcome and judicious labor of love is made still more acceptable and pathetic to the author's fellow-citizens by the following dedication:

"*To the Dear and Honored Memory of John W. Francis, M. D., LL. D., who was called to his rest in the fullness of Years and the Ripeness of well-won Public Regard, as the last page of this little book passed from the Printer's Hands.*"

The Sons of Liberty in New-York is a curious and interesting monogram, printed for private circulation, by a few gentlemen of the Historical Society of that City, who heard it read by the author, Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON—a member noted for original research and intrepid zeal as a student of American history. This pamphlet illustrates how much fresh light may be thrown upon national annals by minute local and personal details. In tracing the meetings, discussions and actions of the Liberty Boys, Mr. DAWSON makes singularly apparent the peculiar obstacles, social and political, against which the New-York patriots had to contend; and brings into strong relief the incessant vigilance and self-devotion of those who kept alive the fires of liberty then and there. He cites the journals and letters of the day, and shows up individual prowess and pusillanimity with great emphasis. The pamphlet is a valuable contribution to the materials of American history.

It is to be regretted that laymen would not more frequently try their hands at sermonizing. COLERIDGE thus contributed essentially to the religious literature of the day. Practical men sometimes expound truth more effectually than professional; and whoever has had occasion to hunt up a printed discourse, to read to a miscellaneous audience—where it was necessary to avoid sectarian allusions, and to deal with sensible, clear and universal views—will realize how few clerical writers can furnish homilies available beyond the pale of their own congregation or creed. We have a remarkable instance of useful, apt, attractive lay preaching in the neat little volume of Sermons by HORACE MANN, which TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published. Only an ethical writer, an educational philosopher, a lover of his race and of truth, could have so practically and patiently set forth the substantial doctrines, whereby men are "made wise unto salvation." The name of the author will win readers to this admirable book; and its contents will enlighten, encourage and reform.

The Magazines.

Foreign Quarterlies and Reviews have long usurped the field of criticism, to the almost utter exclusion of authorities of American origin. Perhaps the fault has hitherto rested chiefly with ourselves. Reviews have been started in our country often enough; which moved off at a rattling pace and bade fair to come in at least within hail of the winning post, but by some fatality they failed. In some instances we apprehend that they were too weak to walk alone—much less to run—in others they were crowded off the course. In the *National Quarterly Review*, published and edited by EDWARD J. SEARS, we have a publication which gives signs of greater vigor and longer life. It has now been on the course for about two years, and as yet manifests no signs of giving out. The March number fully warrants our praise. It contains live articles on prominent topics and discriminating criticisms of the principal publications, both American and foreign, of the day.

The *Eclectic* for April comes freighted with the condensed cream of the many foreign magazines whereof the careful Mr. BIDWELL has the skimming. The *North British Review*, *Edinburgh Review*, *London Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Sharpe's*, and a host of other standard authorities, are represented in the present number. The prefacing engravings maintain their accustomed excellence. "Lord John Russell parting with his Family previous to his Execution" leads off the list, to be followed by a very good bust-portrait of Don PEDRO SEGUNDO of Brazil, a monarch whose virtues are known to the American public through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. FLETCHER. The portrait of EDWARD EVERETT, the premium to subscribers to the *Eclectic*, is one of the best presentments of the great Unelected that we have ever seen.

The *American Theological Review*, whereof Rev. H. B. SMITH, D. D., is Editor and Mr. BIDWELL the publisher, makes its quarterly appearance. It contains several able and elaborate essays and reviews, theological and literary intelligence to the latest dates, literary and critical notices of books of all characters and tendencies, as well as a vast compilation of news from foreign and domestic missions and churches.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Departure of the United States Soldiers from the State—How the People will Fare without Them.

We are allowed to publish the appended extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer of the United States Army:

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, March 6, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: Thank you for your last kind letter. In return please accept this apology. We are all in a state of confusion, for Texas has seceded, and the United States troops in her territory are required to evacuate the country at short notice; *ergo*, we are packing up, and disposing of our goods and chattels.

Alas, poor Texas! With an empty Treasury, she is going to try again a Government on her own hook; and, believe me, she may last twelve months, by good nursing. In the meantime grass will grow in the main streets of her large towns. Take away the 2,500 United States troops who protect her frontier, and the $300,000 or $400,000 yearly spent by the Government within the limits of the State, and you sap it to its heart.

We leave their Rangers a good supply of provisions, arms, ammunition, and clothing; but they need them, and I am glad they are so well provided for. The Rangers of the David Crockett, Capt. Walker and Ben McCullough school have nearly all passed away, and now mere adventurers have taken their places. Many of them never followed the trail, and hence they have this mode of warfare to learn. Our troops, extended over a vast line and in an almost uninhabitable country, have built up posts and performed wonders. In the past twelve years they have gradually driven back the Indians, and silently many a brave fellow has laid down his life without hope of reward in this world. Grateful country, which has been a bill of expense for fifteen years, to now throw off the yoke of allegiance! Then for a long time, at our post, we have been regularly feeding poor emigrants, and giving them succor in every shape down to medicines.

In my Department alone, I leave them a complete hospital, with at least $3,000 worth of the best drugs and instruments.

In Texas there are thousands of devout Union men, but politicians are leading them on to ruin. *Hundreds of merchants will be obliged to emigrate to Mexico or other parts.* Already property of every kind has depreciated and land is a superfluous article. You cannot judge of the suffering that must ensue, and my space will not allow me to dilate on it.

I am a Union man, and will prove true to the stars and stripes so long as justice reigns. If you men of the North could dispose of your BENCHERS, PHILLIPS, and a few others, you would do the country invaluable service.

The march from here to the coast, and the distance is over six hundred miles. I suppose transports will be there to carry us to the North. Breaking up so suddenly will be the source of loss to me, but *sic transit gloria Mundi*. The Indians are very troublesome and no doubt know what is going on. Last Sunday I read the service over an old frontiersman, killed by the savages. They hover around us night and day. * *

Very truly yours, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—(This Court having adjourned over Good Friday, will sit to-day to hear Friday's Calendar.) *Part I.*—Nos. 3535, 3263, 1805, 2983, 3619, 3493, 3083, 3319, 1167, 1751, 1609, 3343, 1287, 3617. *Part II.*—2162, 3562, 3068, 3560, 2422, 2476, 3582, 3036, 3166, 3014, 3584, 1530, 3303, 3484, 3466, 2658, 1506, 3530.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Week—Friday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 88.—*Lawrence* vs. *McGork*.—Off for term.

No. 413.—*Fowler* vs. *Bliss et al.*—Off for term.

No. 494.—*Wood* vs. *Seelye*.—Off for term.

No. 208.—*Hogart* vs. *The Renselaer County Bank*.—Off for term.

Beekman, Administrator, &c., vs. *The People et al.*—On argument; case stated yesterday.

The Court have concluded *not* to sit on Saturday, as had been determined.

Recent Decisions.

The following notes of decisions in this Court are accurate and worthy of quotation:

Cutler, Administrator, &c., vs. *Wright*.—A party, seeking to avail himself of a defence, like usury, involving a forfeiture, is bound to allege and prove the facts necessary to establish it; and no presumption will be indulged in his favor.

Thus, where it was alleged that a foreign contract, reserving interest at the rate of eight per cent., was usurious: *held*, that the party was bound to allege and prove that interest at that rate was forbidden by the law of the State under which the contract is to be construed. The presumption that the foreign law agrees with our own is not indulged in such a case.

It seems, that the mere fact that, on a contract for the sale of land, a higher than the legal rate of interest is reserved upon the deferred payments, does not render the transaction usurious.

A demurrer remaining upon the record is an admission of the facts stated in the pleading, to which it is interposed, not only for the purpose of the argument, but as evidence upon the trial of the issue to which the pleading demurred to relates.

Accordingly, where, to a defence of the statute of limitations, the plaintiff replied successive absences of the defendant from this State; the defendant's demurrer to the reply was overruled, with liberty to him to withdraw it upon terms; but he went to trial without complying with those terms: *held*, that the reply stood admitted, and no evidence was required of the facts therein stated.

Burr vs. *Wilcox, Executrix, &c.*—One to whom stock has been apportioned in a manufacturing corporation organized under the general law (ch. 40 of 1848), is a stockholder, although no certificate has been issued, and the apportionment was made for him to an agent who subscribed at his request.

As soon as the corporation has any property or valuable franchise the members become stockholders in proportion to their respective interests. The certificate or scrip is not a transfer from the corporation, but merely evidence of an existing right.

The stockholder is liable for interest upon an amount equal to his stock from the commencement of a suit against him to enforce his individual responsibility.

Briggs, Receiver, &c., vs. *Vandenburgh*.—It is in the discretion of the Supreme Court, at Special Term, to require the receiver of an insolvent corporation to give security for costs, and to determine the form and extent of such security. Its order on this subject is not appealable.

Burning of the Quarantine—Contest Respecting the Richmond County Bonds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County*.—It will be remembered that in April, 1860, the Legislature passed an act appointing Commissioners to take evidence, and award the amount of damages sustained, by reason of the burning of the Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island. Pursuant to their appointment the Commissioners took evidence, and reported the damages at $107,251 79. Subsequently the County paid over to the State Treasurer their bonds to the amount of the award under protest.

The Commissioners of Emigration now claim that the payment should have been made to them, and not to the State; that they are the proper custodians of the funds to be distributed for Hospital or Quarantine purposes, by virtue of the general powers conferred upon them by statute. They, therefore, now move that the Court issue a *mandamus* to compel the County of Richmond to pay the amount awarded to them.

The County defend on the ground: first, that the act of April 16, 1860, is unconstitutional and void, and therefore, neither the State nor the Commissioners of Emigration are called to say payment under the award; and, second, that if the act is valid, payment has already been made to the State, and the State is the proper party to receive the funds.

The argument was adjourned to the 5th of April. The case will probably go to the Court of Appeals.

Develin & Miller for the Commissioners of Emigration; A. W. Winans and Robert Christie for County of Richmond.

Practice—Service of Summons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Cardell et al. vs. *John A. Godfrey*.—Action for goods sold and delivered. The summons stated that the complaint would be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, and did not state that a copy was annexed to the summons and served therewith upon the defendant, although such was the fact. On the twentieth day after the service of the summons, the defendant served a notice of appearance and demand of a copy of complaint. The plaintiff's attorney disregarded the demand for a copy of the complaint, and upon motion of adjustment of costs, entered judgment. This was a motion upon the part of the defendant to set aside and vacate the judgment entered as irregular, the motion papers showing the above facts.

Held by the Court: that a plaintiff serving a summons of this kind is not bound to wait until the expiration of twenty days to serve the complaint, if a demand is not sooner made, but may serve the same at the time of the service of the summons, or at any time before entry of judgment, subsequent thereto, and the time to answer commences to run from the service of the complaint.

The motion was therefore denied, with $7 costs to the plaintiff.

H. H. Morange, for plaintiff; William Boice, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Thomas Cotton* vs. *Anne Cotton*.—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29.

$11,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	89	
6,500	Trea. 12 dec. Nts.	103½	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, 1860.	98¾	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74¾	
14,000	do	75	
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	s10	66
5,000	do	c	66
5,000	do	s30	66
35,000	do	b60	66½
5,000	do		66½
10,000	Virginia St. 6s		76½
1,000	N. C. State 6s		81
1,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.		92¾
5,000	Hud. 2st M. L. B.		104
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.		90
2,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	100½	
3,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Bs		86
4,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B.		11
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		18
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.		46
20	Merchants' Bank		100
13	Bank of Republic		114½
50	Penn. Coal Co		80
50	do		80¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pref		7¾
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.		88¾
350	N. York Cen. R.		78¾
50	do	s10	78¼
100	do	s30	78¼
100	do	s60	78¼
100	do	s10	78¾
100	do	s10	78¾
100	do	s30	78¼
50	do		78¾
100	Chi. & R. Isl. R.		57¾
200	Erie R.		31¾
100	do	s15	31¾
100	Hudson River R.		45¾
100	Harlem R.	s10	16
120	do		16
250	Harlem R. Pref.		40¾
600	do	b30	41
60	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		100
20	do		100½
150	Reading R.	s30	43¾
25	do		43¾
200	do		44
700	do	s30	44
10	Michigan Central R.		57¾
100	do	b60	58
100	do	s30	57¾
400	do	b30	57¾
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		17¾
50	M. So. & N. I. G. S. R.		34¾
150	do	s30	39½
10	do		38¾
350	do	b30	38¾
175	do		38¾
5	do		39
150	Ill. Cent. R. scrip		81¾
500	do	b30	81¾
50	do	s25	81¾
50	do		81¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		73¼
20	do		73½
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.		35½
100	do	s15	35½
200	do	s10	35¾
133	do		35¾
100	do		35¾

SECOND BOARD.

$33,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92¾	
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75¾	
3,000	do	75¾	
3,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs	47	
1,000	Mich. C. 8 dec. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	102	
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	100½	
300	N. Y. Central R.	78¾	
100	do	s wk	78¾
1000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	66¾	
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¾	
50	Erie Railroad	32	
100	Reading R.	45	
200	do	44¾	
100	Mich. Central R.	58	
	do	58¼	
100	do	b30	58¾
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30	39
50	do	b10	39
100	do	38¾	
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	81¾	
100	do	81¾	
50	do	s15	81¾
100	Galena & Chi. R.	73¾	
200	do	73¾	
1200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	36	
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	58	

FRIDAY, March 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened dull and lower at the early Board to-day, and there was a disposition to press sales of some of the State Securities at a reduction of ¼@1 per cent, while the demonstration against the Federal Stock of 1881 was less decided than yesterday. The regular stock, carrying one month's interest, was not offered under 95¼ per cent, which is equivalent to 95 per cent. for the forthcoming new issue of April 2. The Coupon Stock, with the July coupon off, sold at 92¾ per cent., some parcels being offered, no doubt, in anticipation of the New Loan, *if not purposely to affect its price next Tuesday*. At the same time the talk of the Street is by no means in one direction on this negotiation, the views of price having been somewhat advanced, in one or two influential quarters, as they well may be with the alternative in the Secretary's hands of rejecting all bids below what he may esteem to be a fair rate, especially if the endeavors of a combination to defeat such rate are multiplied on Wall-street between this and Monday afternoon. It seems to be assumed, first, that the new Secretary is to be *well shaved* in this his first negotiation; and secondly, that some good Republican Bank or Banker is to render the operation as soothing as may be by leading off at *their* estimate of what he is bound to accept on such high financial authority. But we have seen or heard nothing yet, in even a semi-official form, to justify the rumor that Mr. CHASE has irrevocably committed himself to an award on a Funded Stock at all. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that the matter will rest upon the degree of liberality of the New-York bidders, not only in shaping their own offers, but in directing public opinion on the subject. And the most that has probably been said or written by the Secretary is in view of the expectation of such an average list as will authorize him to forego the alternative provided by the late act of Congress, of Convertible Treasury paper, which many of our City Banks, we know, would prefer. In the event that such a tender is made and accepted, the takers of the Stock will have the tacit assurance that the Department will neither want more money before July, nor after that date, on any 6 cent. Stock to be sold under par, as the Secretary may, and probably will, then avail himself of his Treasury paper in case of need. With these intimations from Washington it is not surprising this afternoon to hear better figures talked of than earlier in the week, and the probability is this feeling will increase as the knowing ones in Wall-street come to understand that they may not find Mr. CHASE as green a subject as they had hoped.

This afternoon the coupon stock of 1881 sold at 92¾ per cent., equal to 94¾ for owners' issue, and the registered Stock was not offered under 95¼ per cent. cash, although an effort to *Bear* it at 95, seller to deliver in 60 days, was made at the Second Board. The State Securities also stiffened up from the unexpected depression in the morning, and the speculative Railway shares received all they then lost, and closed a fraction higher than yesterday. There are one or two signs of what are called Street "movements" in the direction of a speculation for the rise in particular Stocks, among which may be reckoned Michigan Southern and Toledo, and should these result in anything like a decided advance, the probability is that other Stocks will be taken hold of in the same way, the present market being altogether too tame for a substantial outside speculation, and too stubborn for any systematic combination to sell it down.

Late in the afternoon, the Share list closed quiet at about the figures made at the Second Board. The following are the last quotations:

Central	78¾	Toledo	36
Erie	32	Galena	73½
Illinois Central	81¾	Rock Island	58
Mich. Southern	17¾	Quincy	73¼
Mich. Guaranteed	38¾	Reading	44¾
Harlem Preferred	41¾	Hudson	45¾

The mail steamer to-morrow is the *Arago*, for Southampton and Havre. A bag for letters and papers by the *Europa*, for Liverpool, will also be left at Mr. CUNARD'S office, on the Bowling-green, until 9 o'clock A. M. The rates of Exchange on London, although called the same as for the last mail on most of the transactions of the day, closed as a practical advance of ¼ cent.; extreme prices being paid for all prime Merchant bills and transient Bank bills—say 107¼@108 cent.—while the Bankers here refused 108 at the close, and in some instances sold at 108¼@108½ cent. Paris, f.5 22½. No change in Money rates. Short discounts of very choice paper are made at 5 cent., and three to six months' bills of the same high grade, double names, at 6 cent. At call, to the Stock Brokers, money is very easy at 5@6 cent.

The annexed is an official statement of the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 7th inst:

Loan.	Rate.	Under what Act.	Amount.	Redeemable.
1842..6	cent.	April 15, 1842	$2,883,364 11	Dec. 31, 1862
1846..6	cent.	July 22, 1846	1,000 00	On demand.
1847..6	cents.	Jan. 28, 1847	9,415 250 00	Jan. 1, 1868
1848..6	cent.	Mar. 15, 1848	9,908 341 80	July 1, 1868
1858..5	cent.	June 14, 1858	20 000 000 00	Jan. 1, 1874
1860..5	cent.	June 22, 1860	7,022,000 00	Jan. 1, 1871
1861..6	cent.	Feb. 8, 1861	8,096,000 00	Dec. 31, 1880
Texan Indem't		Sept. 9, 1850	3,461,000 00	Jan. 1, 1865
Texas Debt			181,818 19	On demand.
Old funded and unfunded Debt			114,118 54	On demand.
Treasury Notes issued under Acts prior to 1857			104,811 64	On demand.
Treasury Notes issued under Act, Dec. 23, 1857			4,876,700 00	1 yr aft'r date
Treasury Notes issued Dec. 17, 1860			10,010,900 00	1 yr aft'r date
Total			$74,985,299 28	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, Mar. 23, 1861.

The movements of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Mar. 23..	$120,750,455	$21,940,223	39,430,046	8,345,011
Boston, Mar. 25....	62,359,972	17,811,827	5,601,571	6,069,549
Phila., Mar. 25....	34,680,908	15,464,754	4,059,320	2,764,000
N. Orleans, Mar. 23.	14,157,934	22,039,860	17,630,095	8,286,358
Total	$221,962,219	148,256,464	68,771,332	25,458,035
Last week	224,000,451	146,426,084	64,807,574	25,536,580
Last year	237,051,711	137,243,118	40,585,229	31,358,120

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$3

21½c., 6 months; 11,000 California, 20c., less 3½c. cash; 3,000 Orinoco, 19½c., 6 months; 2,000 Central America, 18½c.@19c., cash; 2,000 City Slaughter, 6½c., cash; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 6¼c., cash; 600 Cardenas Slaughter, private terms.

LEATHER—At the public sale this week, Hemlock Sole, went off well, and fair prices were realized. But for Oak there is not much demand, and mostly not sold.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for New, at 16c.@24c., according to quality ₱ lb.

IRON—All descriptions have been quiet, including Scotch Pig at $20 50@$22 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Is inactive, and prices are unsettled.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 32½c.@33c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@33c.; 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 19½c.@24c.; and a lot of Clayed Cuba at 16c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar has been inactive, and Crude Turpentine neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at 35¾c.@36½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, and a limited demand for most other descriptions, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been made of only 250 bbls., in lots, at $16 75 for Mess, and $12 50@$13—the latter rate for extra heavy—for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at old rates. Lard has not varied; sales 150 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet at old figures; sales 170 bbls., at $16@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnau *Price Current*, of the 27th instant, says: "The business done in provisions during the week has been fair and the feeling on the part of holders has been firmer, but there being no speculative demand, the market has not displayed any activity, and closes rather quiet. Mess pork has been dealt in to a moderate extent at $16 50 for country and $16 75 for city, but these rates being below the views of holders and as high as buyers were disposed to pay, the business done has been smaller than it otherwise would have been, and the great bulk of that sold has been country packed, owned by parties compelled to sell to meet maturing obligations. There has been a good demand for bulk sides, and 8¼c., 8½c. and 8¾c. were paid for light to heavy, and at the close heavy were held at 8¾c., with 8¾c. offered. Bacon sides have also been in good demand, and 1,000 hhds. sold, chiefly in small lots, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for bone; 9¾c.@9¾c. for clear rib, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for clear, holders in many cases asking 9¾c., 10c. and 10½c.; 300 hhds. sold delivered at Terre Haute at 7c. and 9c. for Shoulders and Sides. Both bulk and Bacon Shoulders have been neglected, though offered with considerable freedom at 6c. for the former and 7c. for the latter. Lard has been more inquired for, and over 7,000 tierces sold during the week, chiefly delivered at other points, at 9c. Generally City holders of this article are not offering to sell, so that it has been rather difficult to buy City rendered. Keg is held at 10c., but Country has been sold to the extent of 2,000 kegs, at 9½c.@9¾c., and some parcels City at 9¾c. For all sructes of the Hog product holders are firm, and dealers are generally disposed to hold as much on to the Summer months as possible, or as their funds will admit, under the impression that prices will rule higher."

RICE—Sales have been made of 375 tcs., at $3 25@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—All kinds have been quiet, since our last, including Clover at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.: Rough Flax, $1 40@$1 50; Red Top at $2 25; and Timothy at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been decidedly brisker, to-day; sales having transpired of 3 300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c., including, however 400 hhds. Porto Rico at 5¾c.@5¾c., also, 150 boxes Havana a 5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in demand, mainly at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—Buyers are disposed to purchase rather more freely, and prices are sustained.

TOBACCO—The market is very quiet at present. Shippers are not buying, and the inquiry for lots, wanted for home consumption, is limited. Sales 34 hhds. Kentucky, at 5¼c.@8¾c.; 87 cases Seed Leaf, at 4c.@7¾c.; and 100 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales of 750 bbls. were reported, mainly at 17½c. ₱ gal on.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, to-day, the extreme firmness of shipowners having been greatly against an active business. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10¾d. ₱ bush; Cotton, ¼d.@5 16c. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 36s.@32s 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d ₱ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 29

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 54; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Sales of Real Estate.... March 28.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Store and lot No. 77 John street, 25x100, $19,800.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	From.	For.	Line.	Day.
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch	30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch	30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	1
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Ap'l	1
Henryille	New-York	Havana	Ap'l	1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l	2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	3
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	6
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l	13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	15
Kaiopa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l	20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	20
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l	23

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	From.	For.	Line.	Day.
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	2
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch	14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch	18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch	26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch	23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch	26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	27
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the Post-office to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light* will close at the Post-office on Monday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 402 Broadway, sole Agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, and fixtures, &c., &c., together with the good-will of a large wholesale house, whose business lies in the Western States, this State, and near-by trade. The stock is right for the trade, and amounts to about $12,000. No. 88 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—TEA AND GROCERY—THE OLD-established Essex Tea Market, elegantly fitted up, eight years established beside the Market, and the best stand for the business in the City, and is now doing a good cash trade. A lease. The stock and fixtures must be sold to day. Cheap for cash. Apply at 360 Grand-st.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for improved property, to close an estate; new machinery and doing a good cash business; with four-horse store, gardens, barn, &c. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,490 Post office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st, Boston, Mass.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—A NOTARY WOULD RESign in favor of some person wishing an appointment or a consideration. Address NOTARY, Chatham-square Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE, IN a first-rate business locality. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The New-York SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1,653, [MARCH 29]:

I..LEADING ARTICLES: The Tariff of 1861; The Census of 1860; Mr. Stephens' Speech; Human Equality; The Policy of Forbearance; New-Mexico—Arizona; Curious Projects; Editorial Paragraphs.
II..EXTRA SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
III..FROM EUROPE.
IV..NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE: Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.
V..THE PROSLAVERY REBELLION: Summary of the Latest News.
VI..FROM SOUTH CAROLINA: Disaffection Toward the South. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
VII..FROM GEORGIA: The Slave Trade.
VIII..THE POSITION OF RHODE ISLAND: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
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XIII..FRAMLEY PARSONAGE: By Anthony Trollope.
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XVIII..A WIFE'S ACCOUNT OF HER HUSBAND'S MURDER: The Reign of Terror in Texas.
XIX..MISCELLANEOUS.
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XXII..GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS.
XXIII..FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
XXIV..FROM CALIFORNIA.
XXV..NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.
XXVI..MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXVII..POLITICAL.
XXVIII..PERSONAL.
XXIX..NIGHT-NOTES.
XXX..COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The N. Y. Tribune.
XXXI—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

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EVERY LADY WILL CONSULT MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Nearly 100 Engravings. Spring Number now ready. Only 6 cents. Sold everywhere. Post-paid, 6 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 1,487 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARlors, with bedrooms, can be seen at No. 56 East 28th-st. Families or single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, brothers desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2 763 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD rooms with board, can be accommodated at No. 125 West 21st-st. Also, apartments for gentlemen willing a room together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant room on the second story, front, "alone," in a private family; house very pleasantly situated, and only 8 minutes' walk from the South or Hamilton ferries, one block from cars. House has every convenience; table good and terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN would like to engage a small unfurnished parlor and two bed rooms, with partial board, by the 1st of May. A Christian family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address HENRY, Box No. 3,212 New-York Post-office, with particulars and references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT hall rooms to rent with board, where but few boarders are taken. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room on third floor, references required. Apply at No. 162 Henry-st.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A SMALL French private family, a very fine second floor front furnished room, with alcove; hot and cold water, grate, gas; bath in the house. Also, a third floor front hall bedroom, with gas. House first-class, and neighborhood very good. Board given if desired. References required. Call at No. 166 East 33d-st., bet. 2d and 3d ave.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; four rooms on third floor, front and rear, and three rooms on fourth floor, front, in new four-story, brown-stone house. Furniture all new. Table unexceptionable. House pleasant and well situated, between 5th and 6th ave. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th ave.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate; also, a single room, with or without board, in a first-class house, and with a French family; references exchanged; terms reasonable; no moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bed room on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, bath, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. No moving in May.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st.; a large front room, second story, very pleasant, with water and gas, near bath-room. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER of 9th-st., a suite of front rooms, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let; also single rooms; location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, to let, to a party of bachelors, with or without breakfast, or to a first-class family; private table only; preference given to permanent parties. Also other rooms for single gentlemen.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st. a large front room and closet, on second floor, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board with pleasant newly furnished rooms for $3 per week, at No. 301 Greenwich-st., between North-Moore and Beach sts.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE CITY OR SUBURBS, by gentleman, wife and two children aged five and seven years; location pleasant; terms from $8 to $12 per week. Address H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; also, single rooms to gentlemen; location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway; references exchanged; dinner at 6 o'clock; no moving at May.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND BEAUTIFUL rooms by a New-England lady, at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE entire second floor, together or separate. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, on the south side of Long Island, east of Hempstead, vicinity of Islip preferred, from the 1st of May, for a gentleman and wife, with accommodations for two horses, carriage, &c. Address, with full particulars, S., Box No. 1,411, Post office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access at all times, for a lady, gentleman, and a lad of 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,967 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO DOLLARS REWARD—ON THURSday evening, 28th inst., either in Laura Keene's Theatre, Taylor's International Saloon, or in an 8th-av. car, going from corner of Broadway and Canal-st. to 37th-st., a large CAMEO BROOCH, with a lady's head engraved thereon. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to No. 172 Lexington-av.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Chemical Bank of the City of New-York for Five Thousand Dollars, in favor of JOHN J. JACKSON, and indorsed by him, dated March 25, 1861. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the aforesaid, as payment has been stopped.

CORAL BRACELET LOST.—FORMED OF links of coral, with flowers on the top, between No. 77 East 18th-st., and No. 235 Madison-av. The finder will be fully rewarded by calling on ANDREW WESSON, No. 9 Park-place.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near the 7th-av., (Rev. F. G. Clark, Pastor.) Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., will preach in this Church (D. V.) on SABBATH EVENING, (to-morrow,) service commending at 7½ o'clock. Should Dr. SPRING be providentially hindered from preaching, the sermon may be expected from his associate in the Brick Church Pastorate, Rev. W. J. HOGE, D. D. No afternoon service.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. DR. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, Rector. This new church edifice, erected in 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be opened for divine service on EASTER SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The church will also be open on the evenings of Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives the sixth and last of his practical lectures on *The Sacred Relations of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Duties and Relations of the Citizen, Illustrated by the Events of the Present Hour.* In the MORNING he gives a discourse on the life and character of the late Rev. Dr. WHITTEMORE. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning subject—*The Jewish Passover.* The Evening, an Easter sermon. A meeting for the promotion of Holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR STANTON.—This church having been sold, its closing services will be held TO-MORROW, March 31. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL. Love-feast at 3 P. M., to which all are invited; especially old pastors and members. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL of the 26th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th ave., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the School. Addresses by Revs. E. H. CHAPIN, M. BALLOU, B. PETERS and E. G. BROOKS. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Pastor, on the *Life and Character of the late Rev. Thomas Whittemore.*

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. LEWIS E. MATSON, of Milwaukee. Lecture to Young Men deferred one week. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance in 50th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Bible class at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., will preach in the EVENING. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This congregation having been deprived of their place of worship, will hold Divine Service TO-MORROW and until further notice, at the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 3d-av.; entrance in 49th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THIS ORGANization cordially invite the Young Men of the City, strangers and the public generally to attend the Mercer-st. Church, above Waverley-place, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The fifth sermon of the course will be delivered by Rev. Mr. BOOTH, Pastor of the Church.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., may be expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BAPTISM.—THIS ORDINANCE WILL BE ADministered in the East Brooklyn Baptist Church, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., by the Pastor, Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, TO-MORROW EVENING, 31st inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

ORVILLE GARDNER—HAS RETURNED HOME and is much restored in health. There will be a Temperance Meeting at the Fourth Ward Reading-room, No. 26 New Bowery, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. The Rev. MT. HAYWOOD will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. EASTER SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection.* Love-feast at 3½ P. M. Lectures to working people, in working clothes, at 8 P. M., every evening next week. Free to all.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st.—Rev. LEWIS MATSON will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, March 31; and Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, in the EVENING. Subject—*The Power and Failure of Truth.* Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Abbott Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Resurrection:* an Easter Lesson. Subject for the Evening—*The Christian Life:* sermon for young men.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Allen-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 31, 1861, at 3 o'clock. An address may be expected from Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited to be present.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock by Rev. L. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED.—Is it eternal life in misery, or is it to be finally destroyed? GEORGE STORRS, editor of the *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Academy, in Schillman-st., East Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and show what the Bible teaches on the above subject.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Dutch Reformed Chapel in 34th-st., west of Broadway, at 10¾ A. M., by request, from the text: *I would not live always*, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock—subject, *Our Lord a bearer*, with a word on bearing. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation in this Church TO-MORROW (Easter Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. A special collection, in aid of the church will be made at each service.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Hudson-st.—Rev. B. M. ADAMS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M., and preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. B. SMITH, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken at each service for the aid of the Steward's fund.

REV. T. J. SAWYER, D.D., WILL DELIVER a discourse on *The Life and Character of the late Rev. Thos. Whittemore, D. D.*, TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock at the Historical Library, corner 2d-av. and 11th st. EVENING SERVICE at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MORSE BALLOU gives his fourth lecture on the *Superiority of Universalism.*

SILOAM BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 405 Grand-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. B. T. WILLIAMS. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING by A. S. LAWSON, Jr., the young preacher. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WHAT IS COMING?—THIS IS THE GREAT question of the present time with many. Those who would know the true solution of the question can be gratified by hearing the Prophet at No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Services TO-MORROW will be conducted by the Praying Band, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—41ST-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Several converts will be baptized at the close of the morning service.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY (March 31,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—morning—*The Poverty of the Saviour.* Evening—*His Riches.*

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Also, in the EVENING, services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 9th st and Avenue C.—Easter Sunday will be observed by appropriate religious services. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free.

WILLET-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Revival meetings will be continued during the coming week.

THE ANTIQUITY OF UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 31st: *At 3 P. M.—Is the Union Worth Saving?* At 7½ P. M. *—Principles and Parties, their Uses and Abuses.* Platform free to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st.—The regular Children's Service every SUNDAY, commences at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and friends cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS will preach in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. JOSEPH C. STILES WILL preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th st., SUNDAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will open for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A FIRST-RATE PRECENTOR TO LEAD a Congregational Singing, can be obtained by applying to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway New-York.

CHURCHES WISHING FOR SOPRANOS, Contraltos, Tenors or Bassos can hear of some extra voices by calling upon H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

The Summer Session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 48 7th-av., of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 22d-st., or of S. S. Gilpin, Esq., No. 67 Merchant's Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN." Principals of many good schools have deposited their circulars for gratuitous distribution with G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, No. 596 Broadway.

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TO LADIES WH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HEBREW SON—THE FIRST NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—POPPING THE QUESTION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—FORTY THIEVES—RAOUL. Evening—TRYING IT ON—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence which reaches us from the West Indies by the *Quaker City*, which left Havana on the 25th inst., and arrived at this port last evening, is of the most startling character, and almost rivals in importance to the United States the events which are transpiring within our own borders. Spain, it seems, is disposed to take advantage of our dissensions, and our consequent indisposition or inability to enforce the Monroe doctrine, and is taking measures to restore to her domains some of the fair possessions which she has heretofore lost through adverse fortune. San Domingo is the first point to which she has directed her attention, and we now receive the astounding announcement that a virtual annexation has already taken place. During some time past, it appears, a system of colonization has been quietly going on, large bodies of emigrants being introduced upon the island, with the view of promoting disaffection towards the existing Government, and otherwise furthering the interests of Spain. On the 16th inst. the Spanish flag was hoisted, much to the astonishment of the blacks and native population, who appear to have been taken entirely by surprise; and on the 23d, immediately on the receipt of the news at Havana, the Spanish frigate *Blanca* sailed to the assistance of the colonists, fully armed and equipped, and with a large number of troops on board. She was to be followed as soon as possible by two screw steam-frigates, with an army of 5,000 men, when the "protectorate," as the Spaniards are pleased to term it, would be fully established. It was also reported that a large additional military and naval force was on the way from Spain to Cuba, to be ready for any emergency in which it might be required. The Island of Hayti is indicated as the next point of operations.

Our advices from Washington this morning present few points of interest. Since the adjournment of the Senate, matters there seemed to have calmed suddenly down. An attempt was made yesterday to produce a sensation by a report that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, had been assaulted for some reason or other, but even this failed, as it was soon ascertained that there was no truth in the report. The only item in reference to Fort Sumpter is the announcement that the Southern Commissioners are in the receipt of letters from home, which develop the fact that the Southern leaders desire the evacuation, as tending to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. But whether the evacuation has been, or is to be ordered, our dispatches this morning do not state.

None of the New-York appointments are yet announced, but appearances indicate that whenever they do appear, the name of Mr. WAKEMAN will lead them as Surveyor of the Port. The Boston Postmastership was yesterday conferred upon Mr. PALFREY, a resident of Cambridge.

Nothing of special importance was done in the Virginia Convention yesterday. Resolutions were introduced to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Federal relations, on Tuesday next, but they were violently opposed, and were not voted upon. Mr. TIM. RIVES spoke seven hours in favor of the Union.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the following bills were ordered to a third reading: To incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company; to enable the Supervisors of New-York to try and purchase a Court-house site; The New-York Post-office site bill, as passed by the Assembly. In the Assembly the Senate resolution to submit to the people the question of amending the State Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was taken from the table, and after debate, voted upon under the operation of the previous question. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote—ayes 58, noes 50. The act to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad (granting State aid,) was passed—ayes 67, noes 50. The result was received with applause by the lobbies. Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision that the bill had passed, claiming that it required a two-third vote; the Chair was, however, sustained, and the bill, to become a law, only requires the signature of the Governor, which it is stated will be given.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference, yesterday, repealed the new chapter on Slavery inserted in the discipline by the last Conference; concurred in the request that the General Conference should empower each annual Conference in whose bounds the "institution" exists, to make their own regulations, and adopted an address to the Methodists of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, assuring them of profound sympathy in the present crisis. It was decided that a division of the Conference is inexpedient at this time.

A contest has arisen between the State and the Commissioners of Emigration respecting the custody of the Richmond County bonds, (or the money thereon,) issued in payment of the damages assessed for the burning of the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island. The matter was yesterday before Justice SUTHERLAND at Chambers of the Supreme Court, upon an application for a *mandamus* to the people of Richmond County, compelling the payment of the money to the Commissioners instead of to the State. The argument of the case was finally postponed to the 5th of April.

The Stock Market closed yesterday about the same on the Railway shares as the day before. State Stocks a fraction weaker. The new Federal Stock steady at 95½ for the registered, 92¾@93 for Coupons. Exchange ¼ @ ½ cent. higher; London, 108@108¼.

Trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was decidedly less active. Shippers were discouraged by the advance in freight. The demand from the home trade was restricted. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed in favor of buyers. Cotton was in fair request at full rates. Sugars were quite brisk. Rio Coffee was more sought after. Hay, Rice, Spirits Turpentine, Tallow, Resin and Whisky were in demand. Provisions, Metals, Hemp, Seeds, Tobacco, Fish and Candles were quiet. Crude Whale Oil was actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Washington Market prices for Fish and Vegetables were somewhat firmer, but for Meats, Poultry and Game, Fruit and Dairy Produce, essentially unchanged. The supply of Eggs was extensive.

The Great Question.

The predicament in which both the Government and the commerce of the country are placed, through the non-enforcement of our revenue laws, is now thoroughly understood the world over. It is as if we should enact that a certain number of our ports should be exempted from their operation. Importations would naturally tend toward these, although they might be greatly inferior in their accommodations or means for distribution. Twenty-five, or thirty, or fifty per cent. saved of their cost would amply compensate for a great many disadvantages. The enactment of such injustice by any Government, would afford good cause for its deposition. Is it much different to consent to its enactment by a rebelling State or port, whereby they may secure to themselves a crowning advantage at the cost of those remaining loyal? The *result* in both cases is the same, showing either alternative on the part of Government to be equally indefensible. Can Government for an instant rest under the imputation of counseling or permitting legislation that raises rebel provinces to power upon the ruins of those that remain faithful, and that secures to the favorable consideration of the civilized world a revolt, whose sole motive was the perpetuation of Slavery?

Similarly placed, there is not a man in the Free States who would not adopt both the language and conclusion of the English and French people. In trade we look only at *value* and *price*. If the manufacturer at Manchester can send his goods into the Western States through New-Orleans at a less cost than through New-York, he is a fool for not availing himself of his advantage. We should do the same thing, and feel fully justified. The English, almost to a man are Abolitionists of the ultra school. They abhor the principles of the Confederate States, but they intend to trade with them notwithstanding. We do not propose to offer a remonstrance, unless we are prepared by force to make good our position.

Government claims jurisdiction over every portion of the country. The Constitution says that taxation shall be everywhere equal and uniform. But Government imposes onerous taxes upon New-York, none upon New-Orleans, and destroys, at the same breath, our means of payment. If the importations of the country are made through Southern ports, its exports will go through the same channel. This is inevitable. The produce of the West, instead of coming to our own port by millions of tons, to be transported abroad by the same ships through which we received our importations, will seek other routes and other outlets. With the loss of our foreign trade, what is to become of our public works, conducted at the cost of many hundred millions of dollars, to turn into our harbor the products of the interior? They share in the common ruin. So do our manufacturers. Is it just for Government to permit a tariff, enacted for their benefit, to be so avoided as to leave them worse off than before? Is it either dignified or provident to have the amount of its revenues depend upon the acts or policy of revolted provinces, who will take any possible means of weakening us to secure impunity to themselves?

The mode by which our revenue laws are now evaded, we have fully shown. New-Orleans *de jure* is a part of the United States, but not *de facto*. Once at New-Orleans, goods may be distributed over the whole country, *duty free*. The process is perfectly simple. No remedy is suggested, except force or treaty. We see no other. But neither means can be resorted to without the action of Congress. For this purpose it appears that it should now be called together. There never has been a time since the election when there was so much unity of conviction and purpose as at the present moment. The commercial bearing of the question has acted upon the North precisely as it has in Europe. We now see clearly whither we are tending, and the policy we must adopt. With us it is no longer an abstract question—one of constitutional construction, or of the reserved or delegated powers of the State or Federal Government, but of material existence and moral position both at home and abroad. England and France were indifferent spectators till their interests were affected. We were divided and confused till our pockets were touched. Government has done well in waiting till the future was fully disclosed. It could not till then have had the requisite moral and material support for a decisive step. But firm and prompt action will now have an universal response. The time for meeting the question at issue has come. We desire peace—reconcillation, if possible,—but we must know where we stand.

We are confident that a temperate but firm stand would do more for us in the Border States than continued inaction. Government cannot forego the exercise of its attributes without the country sinking into anarchy. It is now getting to be a common saying among ourselves that we have no Government. We shall soon hear the echo of this from abroad. Already the Frenchmen tell us that the present form of our Government has continued too long—that its failure is proved. We must not allow such a conviction to make further headway either at home or abroad.

Suppose we continue inert and inactive—will the Confederate States? By no means, They are straining every nerve to gain standing before we move. If we allow the revenue laws to remain untouched, they will have a recognition in every Court in Europe—all effected by a blunder, which is destroying our prosperity at home as much as it is undermining our position abroad. The South well know our strength. If they understood that it was to be vigorously exerted, unless we had fair play, they would concede it at once. But they rely upon our inaction as a means of gaining their ends. Let us put a speedy end to all such expectations, and hold ourselves in readiness to accept promptly any alternative that our interest or our duty may impose upon us.

NO PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.—The Southern papers, and especially those of South Carolina, have persistently asserted that there is no such thing as proscription in the Southern Confederacy. The following, which we find in the editorial columns of the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, may be regarded by some persons as a verification of their asseverations:

"We are informed that an individual who has been living in Anderson Village for the past fifteen years, first as a shoemaker, then as a dentist, and who stood fair in the community, having been discovered to be an Abolitionist, and one by his own confession, was taken charge of on Monday by the citizens, and shipped on yesterday morning to a more congenial climate. His wife and family accompanied him."

Important from St. Domingo.

Our intelligence from St. Domingo this morning is of unusual interest. Our domestic dissensions are producing their natural fruits. The terror of the American name is gone, and the Powers of the Old World are flocking to the feast from which the scream of our eagle has hitherto scared them. We are just beginning to suffer the penalties of being a weak and despised Power.

Spain has virtually seized upon the island of St. Domingo. On the 23d inst. the Spanish frigate *Blanco* left the port of Havana, with 1,000 troops on board, on this mission, and in a day or two another was positively to sail with the same number, and on the same errand. The mere *rumor* has now become a certainty that President SANTANA has *sold* the independence of San Domingo to Spain. We are aware that his efforts to this end, heretofore and for some years past, have been fruitless; but now we have every reason to believe that Spain has not only consented to an entire annexation of that Republic, but that, at this moment, the Spanish flag is flying over it. In the meanwhile the negroes, the true owners of the soil, are in a state of normal insurrection. They call upon each other to die in the sacred cause of personal and political liberty. They say, and with reason, that the Spanish Government cannot exist upon that island without the institution of Slavery, and that, if they themselves are not to be enslaved, the extermination of their race, as freemen, will be an inevitable result.

It is beyond question that the policy of Spain, if she is permitted to perfect her present intention, will undoubtedly be, first to introduce the apprentice system, between which and perpetual servitude what little distinction exists can easily be withdrawn, and eventually to subdue the neighboring Republic of Hayti, and transport its citizens to the sugar plantations of Cuba.

The propagandism of Slavery is engrafted upon the colonizing policy of Spain, and with all the force of a new birth—a regeneration as a Power upon earth—she is determined to enforce it. Are we already so dead to the grand principle of human liberty, so lost to a sense of our own nationality, so absorbed in internecine feuds, as quietly to permit this foul usurpation over the rights of freemen—and that, too, within a cable's length of our own shore?

Spain, even haughty and proud as she feels of her new-born power, would not *dare* to take such a step, did she not realize that her true strength lies in the weakness and distractions of our own councils. Our dissensions have been welcomed by her as offering precisely the opportunity she desires for resuming her position as a Power on the Western Continent. One of the leading Madrid journals, a few days since, thus noticed our secession movement:

"The troubles now threatening the existence of the American Union are *not* subjects of grief to the people of Spain. Her political integrity, her interests of race, of religion and her policy, require that a stop be put to the progress of this swelling population. If it were proper to be pleased with other people's misfortunes, Spain could, perhaps, have reason to *rejoice* at what is happening on the other side of the ocean."

But San Domingo is not the only direction towards which Spanish usurpation is tending. Gen. MIRAMON, late President of Mexico, has arrived in this city, *en route* to Spain, whither Señor PACHECO, late Spanish Minister to Mexico, has already gone; and the object of both of these gentlemen is to urge upon the willing ears of the Spanish Queen *the facility of restoring this long-lost jewel to her ancestral crown.* We do not realize the sudden strides of Spain towards her pristine greatness; we do not see her young fleets of splendid steamers, and her well-clad troops, and but few of us know that she has at present in her Treasury the snug sum of twenty-seven millions of dollars; yet we all remember her history, and its lessons ought to teach us that, with the return of her power and strength, will be sure to come the desire of reconquest.

It becomes our Government at once to take the most vigorous and decisive measures within its power to meet this emergency. If Spain seizes St. Domingo, and makes an organized attempt to reëstablish her authority over Mexico, we may speedily look for the advent of fresh fleets from Europe,—and the intervention of other Powers in the affairs of this Continent.

Next Week's Elections.

On Monday *Connecticut* elects State officers and four Members of Congress, and on Wednesday *Rhode Island* elects State officers and two Members of Congress. In both States the election has marked and unusual importance. Both voted for Mr. LINCOLN and a Republican Administration; and it has been felt by the Opposition to be a matter of special interest to detach both of them from its support at the earliest possible moment. No pains or efforts have been spared, therefore, to reverse in these States the verdict of last November.

In Connecticut the general feeling is that the State ticket is reasonably safe. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, who is a candidate for re-election, is a gentleman of high character and of general popularity, and will receive the full vote of his party. The Democrats, on the other hand, have shown anything but a readiness to stand by the platform built by their State Convention, which virtually indorsed the justice of secession and took ground utterly inconsistent with the maintenance of the Government. They hope, however, to defeat one or two of the Republican members of Congress, and are making very strong efforts for the accomplishment of that end.

In Rhode Island, WM. SPRAGUE is the candidate of the Democrats for reëlection, and is opposed by JAMES Y. SMITH. Mr. SPRAGUE'S strength now, as hitherto, lies mainly in the fact that he has enormous wealth, disburses a great deal of money in the way of business in the State, and is perfectly willing to spend it also for the promotion of a political object. In ability, in general fitness for public place and in social position aside from his wealth, he is not the equal of his competitor. A skillful but not very scrupulous attempt has been made to draw support from the Republicans to Mr. SPRAGUE, by the organization of a Union party, which has betrayed its real purpose by making Mr. SPRAGUE its nominee. It takes very little hold upon public sentiment in the State, and is not likely very materially to affect the result.

We trust the Republicans in both these States appreciate the importance of retaining them, at this crisis, in the support of the Administration. The only hope we can have of the restoration of the Union lies in the action of the Government,—and it is clearly the duty of every friend of the Union to give the Administration, in the present crisis, his cordial support.

Our New Diplomatists.

The last day's session of the Senate let loose upon the world quite a swarm of new-fledged American diplomatists. Some of them seem to have been appointed because they were qualified for their posts; others because they had missed what they wanted, and had to be taken care of; and one or two, we are inclined to think, purely by mistake.

Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY, who goes to Portugal, is a gentleman of ability, position and accomplishments. He was originally, we believe, from Charleston, S. C., and has been for many years closely connected with the Philadelphia *North American*, and, as Washington correspondent, also with the *Courier and Enquirer*, TIMES and *Tribune*. He is a good writer, a conservative and sensible but decided Republican, and in every way qualified for the honorable post to which he has been appointed.

JAMES S. PIKE, Esq., goes to the Hague—after having failed in successive applications for Belgium and the London Consulate. He is also a man of marked ability—a sharp and sometimes savage writer, and abundantly qualified for his post. He was at one time connected with the proprietorship and editorial department of the *Tribune*, and has for several years been its principal Washington correspondent. That journal very justly remarks that his political position has never been doubtful. He has been bitterly hostile to Slavery, and has not hesitated now and then to advocate, more or less openly, the dissolution of the Union on Anti-Slavery grounds. He lives in Maine, and his appointment was pressed by the delegation from that State.

Mr. GEO. G. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, goes to Switzerland, not, we believe, because he sought the place of the place him, but because he had missed the Commissionership of Patents, which had been virtually promised him, but which another candidate succeeded in securing. Mr. FOGG has ample qualifications for his new post, and abundant claims, in vigorous and effective political service, on the attention and favor of the Administration.

Mr. A. B. DICKINSON is a well-known politician of this State, and is decidedly a man of mark. His appointment as Minister to Nicaragua, however, we think must have been in consequence of a clerical mistake in reading his application. He probably applied to be made *Marshal in Nebraska*,—and if his handwriting was not more distinct than that of many distinguished men, including our Secretary of State, it is very easy to see how these words might be mistaken, on a hasty perusal, for *Minister in Nicaragua*. We have no positive information on this point,—but we believe this will be found to be the true explanation of his misappointment. Mr. DICKINSON is a man of decided ability, but, like most other men, his fitness for some positions is more conspicuous than for others:—and diplomacy is about the only branch of the public service for which even he himself would not pretend to have the slightest taste or qualification. We presume it is too late to remedy the mistake;—but if so, Mr. D. has serious ground for complaint against his writing-master or somebody else.

A New Minister.

The telegraph informs us that Mr. RUSSELL, Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, has had an interview with the Secretary of State, and was presented by him to the President. The London *Times* has never been recognized by our Goverment as an independent sovereignty; but there is no Minister at Washington whose intelligent friendship is now half so important to our Government, as that of the Envoy from that journal. He has come here on a special mission, on behalf of the people of Great Britain. His duties are precisely those which the Envoys of every great Power profess to perform,—namely, to keep his principals advised of all transactions in which their interests are involved, and to establish such relations, and inaugurate such a policy, as their permanent welfare may seem to require. But unlike them he performs his task in the face of the world. His dispatches are not filed away in dusty pigeon holes, and kept sacred from sight or knowledge of men, until they have lost all their importance, and may be published without danger of producing any effect. It is his mission to spread, day by day, before the world, the fullest reports of whatever he may see and hear, with such inferences and comments as his judgment and experience may prompt. He represents the *people*, and not the placemen of England: and he transacts the business of his mission directly with them.

Such a position, it is easy to see, requires far greater ability for the proper discharge of its duties than that of any of the accredited representatives of the several European States. His dispatches are open to public criticism almost from the moment they are written. Within a month they come back to us here, and undergo the ordeal of universal examination. Whatever errors of fact they may contain will be exposed:—whatever wrong inferences they embody will be refuted:—whatever prejudice they may evince will be unsparingly denounced. How would the dispatches of any other Minister at Washington undergo such a test as this? Fortunately, the *Times* has taken care to be represented here, at this interesting and important crisis, by a man fully equal to the emergency. He has proved his clearness and independence of judgment,—his high-toned and manly devotion to the permanent interests of his country, and his ability to grasp readily and accurately the most complicated questions of politics, domestic or foreign, by a long and most successful connection with the most powerful organ and guide of public opinion the world has ever seen.

We trust our Government will appreciate the importance of this mission, to the country and the world. Extravagant as the statement may seem, what the London *Times* may say of American disunion is of far more consequence to us, than the opinions and action of any but the two or three leading nations of Europe. We hope, therefore, that the Government will meet Mr. RUSSELL in that spirit of frankness and of friendly appreciation which his mission requires, and which his personal character will abundantly justify.

What Virginia Will Do.

The action of Virginia is probably more important, to the future of this country, than that of any other State. There is a strong and unscrupulous party within her borders, which is determined upon forcing her to join the Southern Confederacy. If they succeed, North Carolina and Maryland, at least, will probably do likewise,—and the chances are, that in such a contingency, all the Slave States would pursue the same course.

We have never believed hitherto that the people of Virginia would take this course. By a wise precaution, the action of the Convention, whatever it may be, must be submitted to the popular vote: and we have hitherto had the utmost confidence that the intelligence and enlightened self-interest of the people would hold them true to the Union.

It is very clear, however, that Virginia is becoming ambitious to play a more important *rôle* in our political affairs, than either to remain in the Union, or to join the new Confederacy. She aims to be *umpire* in this sectional contest,—and even to dictate to the other States the terms of the Constitution which is hereafter to bind them.

The Richmond *Whig*, which has been, from the commencement of secession, one of the most conservative journals in the State, on the 19th set forth the following programme of the course which the State is likely to pursue:

"We have conversed freely with members of the Convention, and we are persuaded that the action of the body will be eminently wise and conservative, and as our distant readers will naturally desire to know what that action will be, we venture, for their satisfaction, to state our impressions on the subject.

We believe that, after full debate and thorough examination, the Convention *will indicate by resolutions the constitutional amendments and guarantees which, in the judgment of Virginia, are necessary for the security of her rights and institutions.* When these are agreed on, she will invite a conference of the non-seceded States, at Frankfort or Nashville, to consider our propositions, and *to make common cause with her.* She will not offer her propositions as an *ultimatum*, but merely as her contribution to the general stock of suggestions on the subject. Some of her wisest and most patriotic citizens will be sent by the Convention to this Conference, and her propositions will there be considered, and, it may be, modified in some respects—though not in any essential particulars. When harmony and concurrence shall have been secured among the Border States, the *propositions, as agreed on by them, will be submitted as an ultimatum to the Northern States.* This *ultimatum*, we feel assured, will embrace no unreasonable features—nothing which is not in strict conformity with the principles of the Constitution, as understood and acted on by the fathers of the Republic. If it should be accepted by the North, the Union will be preserved and harmony restored. If, on the other hand, it be rejected, *then the Border States will, in a body, withdraw from the Union, and unite with such States, both slaveholding and non-slaveholding, as may be willing to adopt them.* In the event of rejection, we believe that New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will unite with the Border States. *The result may be to throw off the New-England States and the extreme Northwestern States.* The Gulf States will soon find it to their interest to reunite themselves to this conservative Confederacy, and ultimately the exscinded Northern States, having learned a lesson of wisdom and humility, will knock at our doors for readmission into the family mansion.

This is a noble programme, and it is one which we believe will lead to the restoration of the Union to all of its pristine glory and ample proportions. We are satisfied that the ultimatum of the Border States will be so fair and just and reasonable, that it will be promptly and gladly embraced by an overwhelming majority of the Northern States, and *that any which may feel temporary dissatisfaction will be compelled to acquiesce.*"

This seems to be just now the policy which the conservatives of Virginia propose to adopt. We need scarcely say that it is not calculated in the least to reassure the public mind. Indeed, it is in many respects the most dangerous course which could possibly be adopted. Its fundamental principle is, that the *Union must be thoroughly destroyed*,—split up completely into its component and original elements, before the process of reconstruction can be commenced.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, this is the shape which our next political contest will assume. The Democrats of this and other Free States are already making arrangements for such a canvass. And if Virginia is allowed thus to make herself the arbiter of the Union—if the people are permitted and encouraged to look to her, instead of the Government, for a reconstruction of the Union, the issue presented to us will be much more formidable than it now appears.

Appointments to Office.

Our Washington correspondent yesterday mentioned that a delegation of Union men from the Border States had waited on the President to urge the propriety of considering the Union element of the South in the distribution of appointments. And he adds:

"This presentation of the case was not necessary in order to set Mr. LINCOLN right upon the point in question,—for he already fully understood the importance of the policy suggested, and has followed it so far as opportunity has occurred. That few appointments in the South have hitherto been made, results solely from the fact that *applications have not been pressed from that quarter, while members of Congress from the Free States have quite exhausted the time of the Executive in considering cases presented by them in person.*"

This is the worst excuse that could possibly have been offered. It is to the eternal credit of the Union men of the South, that they have *not* besieged the doors of the White House, and clamored for appointments. And this fact adds another weighty reason to the many others that existed, for their prompt and honorable recognition. The President apparently took some pains to have it understood, that offices would not be bestowed exclusively upon the most clamorous, persistent and exacting claimants. It was more than once hinted that personal applications, either at Springfield or at Washington, would injure rather than aid the chances of success. We are not aware that these intimations have been warranted by the subsequent action of the Administration.

If the patronage of the Government is to be used for the good of the country, and for the practical and permanent success of the Administration, the Union men of the Southern States are entitled to the most prompt and the most cordial recognition of the President. *They are the men who are to fight the battle of the Union.* It depends infinitely more upon their action, than upon that of the Republicans of the Northern States, whether this Union is to be destroyed or not. They are to meet the brunt of the battle. They are the men who take the blows of the conflict,—who risk position, reputation, business prosperity,—everything they possess, in the effort to save the country. It costs a man nothing to be a Union man in a Free State; his selfish interests, the public sentiment of his community, impel him that way. It is not so in the Southern States. The men who stand by the Union there make sacrifices and incur risks for the country, of which we at the North know nothing.

If this Administration intends to save the Union, it must aid those who are fighting its battles *on the spot*—and not confine its attention to the commanders and musicians a thousand miles away. The patronage of the Government must be used for some other purpose than to pay debts for party service. And it augurs anything but good for the future of the Republican Party, that the great mass of its members—in office and out—have seemed so willing to sink all considerations of public policy, to dismiss all thought of the public welfare, and to ignore all claims, all rights and all interests, which come in conflict or rivalry with their own eager and impatient aspirations for office.

Mr. LINCOLN would have rendered the country a substantial service if he had long ago caused it to be understood that it was his business to find out, not what men wanted office, but what men the office *needed*;—and that he should seek that information in quarters less interested than the applicants themselves or their retained advocates. Not only that,—but he would have greatly strengthened himself and his Administration with the country if he had taken such a course. Nine-tenths of the difficulties which a President encounters, grow out of his attempts to shape his policy by the wishes of others, rather than by his own conviction of what is just and right. He will always find it much easier to bring the country up to the support of his own policy, provided it is prompted solely by a wise regard for the public good, than to adapt his policy to the declared wishes and convictions of those by whom he is surrounded.

The Famine in India.

The vast plain of the Ganges is blest bountifully with rains only in Bengal; in the provinces farther north—indeed, throughout all Upper India—the poor soil, sparingly refreshed by the clouds, yields its single annual crop to artificial irrigation mainly. The lands in which the "rain crops" are sown lie fallow in the cold season, and those of the Spring crops during the rains. The rain crops are planted, after one plowing, in the last weeks of June, and are reaped in October. The Spring crop is sown in October and reaped in April. The former consist of cotton and millet, a small proportion of indigo, rice, sugar-cane, and Indian corn, with some *bajaree*, and other coarse native grains. The latter is the wheat crop—the great food harvest for the bazaars of the cities; for the ryots, and all of the lowly agricultural class, subsist principally upon bajaree, and those humbler grains which are flung into the softened ground with the rice, after the June showers. The wheat crop is watered less by rain, which at that season in Upper India is neither so frequent or abundant, than by irrigation, through ditches and canals.

Now, the latest arrivals from Calcutta bring us the appalling intelligence that the rain crop failed utterly in October, by a dreadful drought, and that, over an immense extent of country, from Cawnpore to Saharunpore, from the Ganges to the plains of Hissar, from Cutch, in the extreme west, to Travancore in the extreme South, through the Doab and Rohilcund, Guzerat and the Deccan, the fate of Ugolino is impending presently over forty millions of people, and ere this has probably overtaken, in the direst forms of famine, a million or more. Horrors surpassing the very worst that unhappy India has experienced of calamity—surpassing all that was most heart-rending in the famine of 1837—are related in language picturesquely terrible. From 400 to 500 deaths a day seems a too moderate computation. Under the brazen sky, young and old, the feeble and the strong, lie down on the iron ground and die. The streets of Delhi are packed with gaunt, despairing wretches, whom a handful of rice would reprieve. Women and children, too weak to eat the food that pity puts into their mouths, expire in the effort to swallow it. Mothers in Travancore sell their pretty children for sixpence, or a bowl of rice, to low-caste buyers—and die when that is gone. Men in Cutch graze and browse, like cattle. Homesteads are abandoned; whole villages utterly desolated. Hedges and ditches are filled with the stark forms of starved people; lank, haggard shapes skulk through lanes and narrow bazaars to waylay the daring owner of loaf or fish; and at every corner, in the shadow of every door, crouches and stares an Ugolino, with his gaunt boys about him.

But this was not all reached at once: month after month the sky was brazen and the earth was baked; the wells and tanks were dry and dusty, the grass withered, and the shrubs were charred; the cattle fainted in the fields, and birds fell gasping in the thickets; then men, women and children, forgetful, in the selfishness of their dismay, of every tie of nature, fled frantic to the cities, to linger, languish and perish, that famished wolves might not sniff them from afar off, or she-tigers drag them to their cubs in the jungle.

And all this happens in the Northwest Provinces, which, but a year ago, Rev. Mr. WILSON compared to the fields of Belgium, so rich were they in corn. Now not a blade grows there, and every spring is dry. The wheat crop, from Cawnpore to Peshawur, may be set down as lost, every grain of it. The horrid brotherhood of Famine, Pestilence and Crime have crept down from Delhi and the Doab, through Bikaneer and Central India, "to invade the Deccan, desolate Cutch, and fill Travancore with mourning." Twelve millions of people are actually starving *now!* "As the season wears on," says the Bombay *Times*, "and the harvest of April, representing from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 of food, is found wanting, the disaster will be revealed in all its appalling proportions." Meantime Government, aided by the European and rich native residents of the Presidencies, is straining every nerve to pour food, in any shape, into the starving districts. The Parsees, too, find the amplest occupation for their restless and munificent benevolence; Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY leads them with 5,000 rupees. The whole ecclesiastical organization is set in motion to stir into activity the humanity of the churches, and the Ganges and other transportation companies are ready with all their machinery to transport northward countless tons of food. It has rained for one day in the Punjaub, and the hearts of the people drank in great draughts of hope; but Cutch and Travancore and Rajpootana are still parched and despairing.

And this is the land that a little irrigation has never failed to render so rich that "when you tickled it with a hoe it laughed with a harvest." Nature has given her a sun-power and an earth-power; yet for fifty years has she cried in vain to her British masters to give her water—to restore the canals that her native princes constructed, and construct those that they planned. But who would be Governor-General for so poor a fame as this No, they must have Affghan wars, and Persian expeditions, and Oude treaties, and Bu

man annexations, and the whole Dalhousean programme. "Go!" says an able writer in the Delhi *Gazette*—

"Go along the Eastern Jumna Canal and mark the bands of fertility that run along its bank on either side. See the land densely populated, and covered with the highest species of cultivation. Go into the villages, to those lands the water reaches, and mark how the brick house takes the place of the mud cottage. And see in Marwar how the influence of water has produced physical, social and moral results that seem indeed magical. Dixon gave water to the fields, and order took the place of disorder, wealth took the place of poverty, industry took the place of crime. Villages rose up amidst the barren waste, and cities stood up in the wilderness. Civilization took the place of barbarism. And if the mere money return speak with the most potent voice, look at Southern India, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, and see how the tide of wealth rolls in after the spreading waters. Truly, water seems the very light of the picture. Take it away, and the picture darkens; the fields become waste, and villages depopulated; men fade off from the face of the land. Restore it, and the picture lightens; the fields again laugh with greenness; upon it comes once again a happy and contented people, secure in their industry."

If there can be any fruit in famine, this paralyzing calamity may be taken as the fruit of the Sepoy mutiny, and that fierce vengeance of the British which destroyed many a fine acqueduct, and left new canals unfinished, and old ones unrepaired.

Our Criminal Courts.

In the midst of the present dearth of occupation in almost every business pursuit, those who turn "the wheels of justice" in the Criminal Courts of this City find themselves excepted from the list of "unemployed hands." In the General Sessions alone, since the 1st of January, when the new Recorder and City Judge came upon the Bench, no fewer than three hundred and thirty-two indictments have been disposed of, either by trial or confession of the parties accused. Of these a hundred and seventeen have been cleared from the calendar during the present month. The disposal of this immense amount of business in so short a time is due, in part, to the industry of Assistant District-Attorney Axthon, who has alone tried nearly every case, and partly to the disposition which the new Judges have shown to devote exclusive attention to their public duties, in spite of the claims of private affairs, or even of personal comfort. As a general rule they have prolonged the daily sessions of the Court an hour beyond the previous time of adjournment, and have frequently sat till into the evening; while, instead of adjourning at the end of the second or third week of the month, they have prolonged each term till within a day or two of the succeeding one. The Court adjourned the present month on Thursday, and the April term will open on Monday.

Yet, in spite of this activity on the part of those who administer the laws, hardly a bail-case has been tried during the last three months. In the early part of January the cells of the City Prison contained three, and in some cases four persons, each. At present some of the cells have but a single occupant, and none more than two. But to bring about this reduction of the prison population has occupied the entire time of an almost continuous Court. It is clear, therefore, that the only means for reducing the long calendar of bail-cases is to hold two concurrent parts of the Court. This is a course which the City Judge was only prevented from adopting last month, by his failure to obtain from the proper authorities, to whom he appealed, a room in which to sit. With proper accommodations for holding Court, there is no reason why the General Sessions, with two concurrent parts, might not keep the City Prison and the bail calendar clear, and even obviate the need of a part of the expense, which a long term of the Oyer and Terminer involves, by disposing of many of the cases which are now brought before the latter tribunal.

This course would allow the Judges of the Supreme Court to give their attention to the crowded and crowding civil business of their own bench, without having their time so much called off as now, by criminal trials. Nor is the benefit that would result from the running of two concurrent parts of the Court, to prisoners awaiting trial, any mean consideration. When it is considered that of 232 prisoners indicted, during the past three months, 103, or nearly a third, have been ultimately discharged, it will be perceived how important it is that this large fraction of the prisoners, whose temporary detention, though perhaps necessary, is the result of their misfortune and not of their fault, should not demand in vain the oldest of English rights, a speedy and impartial trial. With Judges who are willing and eager to devote *all* their time to the duties of the place, it certainly is a disgrace to a rich and thriving City like this, that they are allowed to earn but *half* their salaries, while innocent men in prison are evoking their aid, by the lack of even a roof under which to hold their Courts.

Rifled Cannon.

LETTER FROM HOTCHKISS & SONS TO GEN. JAMES—A TRIAL PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter having been transmitted to Gen. James, one month ago, and no response having been received, we beg to present it through your columns, in reply to his letter published in the Times of Feb. 14. HOTCHKISS & SONS.

No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York, Feb. 28, 1861.

Hon. Charles T. James—*Dear Sir:* Your article of the 14th, published in The New-York Times, has been brought to our notice, in reply to another previously published in the same paper.

You say the Board of Officers that tried your projectile was a permanent one to test any rifled cannon or projectile which might be presented.

When we heard that trials were to take place, we wrote Secretary Floyd requesting the privilege of trying our invention, and offering to furnish our own guns and projectiles without expense to Government, to which *he never replied.*

You say you never hesitated in bringing the merits of your invention to the test of competition.

You may not have done so; but if Secretary Floyd had not intended to give you the monopoly of the trials, *why did he decline a reply to our letter?*

You say in your notes that, unlike most rifled projectiles, yours is capable of being used without any reconstruction of cannon, simply by rifling the old guns in a particular manner, at a small cost.

All we have to say in reply to this is, that any muzzle-loading projectile is just as well adapted to these guns as yours, and with the same amount expended upon them might prove far superior.

As you say you are ready to meet competition, and as your projectile has received the recommend of the "bureau" board, and has had the most thorough and complete tests, at a very heavy outlay, and is the only rifled projectile that has really been given a fair trial in this country, and wishing to know whether our projectile has any merit in it, we take pleasure in making you the following offer or challenge, as we wish to meet the best, and be satisfied at once as to our position:

We will meet you for trials at any time after June 1, 1861, provided we have six weeks' notice, at any place you may name, within 300 miles of New-York City, weight of projectiles to be from 5 to 16 pounds, shell from 3 to 12 pounds; from 100 to 200 shots to be fired, and not less than 50 of them to be shell; distance to be agreed upon.

Judges to be mutually selected from competent military authority.

If, after trial, your projectile is decided to be practically superior to our own, we will pay you one thousand dollars.

Should you accept the offer, the $1,000 will be deposited, subject to the call of the judges.

We trust you will give the above your consideration, as there is no forfeit to you.

We thought best to reply to you direct, instead of through the public prints.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain, most respectfully, HOTCHKISS & SONS.

—Miss Walling and Miss Van Deventer, residents of South Amboy, N. J., while returning a few afternoons since from the village of Washington, where they had been to make some purchases, were attacked by a scoundrel, who evidently intended to rob them. He knocked down one of them, and stamped on her violently, but was prevented from accomplishing the robbery by the screams of the other lady. The occurrence caused great excitement.

To Invalid Gentlemen.—THE MOTORPATHIC treatment, a system of stimulating vitalization, aided in particular cases by a few concentrated vegetable alteratives, and a judicious use of hot and cold baths, quickly removes most diseases. This course is especially efficient in those troubles dependent upon impurities of the blood, or of scrofula in the system. In the cure of nervousness, sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, loss of memory, dyspepsia, bronchitis, liver complaint, rheumatism and gout, its success is unparalleled. Circulars sent gratis, by H. HALSTED, M. D.,
Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.
"Dr. Halsted's success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.*

Important Notice.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in the field with a
LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
which they will be most happy to submit to their inspection. In regard to STYLE and PRICE they undertake to say that none can give better satisfaction.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner Nassau, and No. 214 Broadway.

Moffat's Life Pills.
In all cases of Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Fevers and Agues, Piles, Rheumatism and Bilious and Liver Affections, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the
LIFE PILLS
beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.
MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS
will be found equally efficacious in all the complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, Weakness of the Digestive Organs and of the system generally; Dyspepsia, obstinate Headaches, and Nervous Disorders in all their forms.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his Office, No. 335 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

The Effect of Brandreth's Pills.
REMOVES ERYSIPELAS, COLDS, TUMORS,
And unnatural enlargements. These cases often arise from the use of chemical medicines, as well as from colds and constitutional causes.
PURGING WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS
IS THE GREAT REMEDY,
and no ill effects follow; sure but innocent, and a determined perseverance cures the worst cases. The body, instead of being worn away, is actually heavier and stronger. Sold at
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square.
Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av.,
And by all dealers, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Ribbon Ties 25 Cents.
NEW PARIS STYLES IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
G. M. TRAGY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH &CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusse. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Killam's Magic Insect-Powder,
NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.
KILLAM'S MAGIC INSECT-POWDER,
No. 77 Cedar-st., between Nassau and Broadway.
KILLAM'S COCKROACH-EXTERMINATOR,
No. 77 Cedar-st., near the Post-office.
Death to Roaches, Croton-bugs, Ants, &c.

Every Cake of my Oriental Fig Paste has on it my trade-mark, the Star and Crescent and my initials, H. T. This is so excellent for the weakly and the feeble, so nourishing and so palatable, and so good for the Bowel Complaint and Dysentery. Sold at all the first-class grocery-stores and saloons; made by me these nineteen years. HACHADOOR TATEOSYAN, of Constantinople.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Second Spring Opening.
Several entirely New Styles
For Misses, Boys and Infants, in
Hats, Caps, Felt Hats and Riding Hats.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by I. U. SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The most attractive Spring Dress Hat for gentlemen's wear issued, highly finished, the finest material, exquisite shape, and the cheapest fashionable hat ever manufactured in New-York.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Gray's Hair Restorative will Cause Hair to grow on bald heads, restore gray hair to its original color, and prevent the hair from falling off. For sale at No. 91 Fulton-st., No. 162 Broadway, and by Druggists.

McLaughlin's Improved Spring Yoke Shirts, (a new article,) ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines (new) to rent or for sale.
NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Kemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheap- est article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœo- pathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Morocco Garden Shoes, with Bows. M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway. $1. Estes Foxed Boots $2 25.

MARRIED.

Jacobus—Carpenter.—In this City, on Friday, March 29, by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Mr. Nicholas Jacobus to Miss Sarah C. Carpenter, all of this City.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

Smith—Wayne.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 27, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Mr. Increase C. Smith to Sarah, youngest daughter of William Wayne, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Vermilye—Comstock.—In Hanover, Ill., on Sunday, March 24, W. Romeyn Vermilye, Jr., of this City, to Miss Hattie A. Comstock, daughter of J. E. Comstock, Esq.

[We are informed by the parties that the statement of marriage between Joseph T. Green and Emily Bedell, of Brooklyn, published in the Times of the 26th, was a "malicious falsehood."]

DIED.

McDougall.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 29, of pneumonia, Alexander McDougall, son of the late Allen McDougall, of this City, aged 46 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers Duncan and Charles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 East 12-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Wray.—In this City, on Friday, March 29, Mary Amelia, daughter of William and Amelia Wray, aged 2 years, 10 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Daniel W. Norris, No. 178 Thompson-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Quackenboss.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 28, after a short and severe illness, Emilie A., wife of Geo. W. Quackenboss, and only daughter of the late Henry Furze, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 289 21-av.

Morrill.—In this City, on Thursday, March 28, Augustus C Morrill, eldest son of the late Elisha Morrill, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st. and Madison-av., on Saturday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

Van Nostrand.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, James Van Nostrand, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton, corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

Strang.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, Harry, youngest son of Edmund R. and the late Mary E. Strang, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, W. T. Baker, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

Morris.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 29, Margaret, daughter of William and Jane Morris, aged 16 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Pearl-st.

Howard.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, Joseph Montague, only son of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 19 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 Pineapple-st, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Douglass.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, Ada E., wife of Wm. H. Douglass.

Her funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. G. C. Lucas on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church South 6th st., Jersey City.

Forster.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 28, Thomas L. Forster, son of Thomas V. and Rebecca Forster, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, March 31, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 154 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

Whitney.—In South Orange, N. J., on Friday, March 29, Jonathan S. Whitney, aged 49 years.

Davids.—In the City of Janesville, Wis., on Saturday, March 23, William Davids, Esq., a native of Westchester County, N. Y., in the 74th year of his age.

Bailey.—In Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, March 25, Martha Bailey, the beloved wife of Thomas D. Bailey, Esq., and the mother of Mrs. Charles L. Frost and William H. Thomas, of this City, in the 71st year of her age.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 201, March 29, 1861.
29, 9, 73, 50, 28, 18, 39, 67, 33, 54, 35, 10, 76.
Class No. 202, March 29, 1861.
31, 20, 46, 57, 6, 73, 74, 58, 5, 49, 43, 25, 48.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and hers, Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged to stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. L. BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND WARRANTED IN ALL RESPECTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Purchasers are invited to examine our stock and price list.
J. D. BROWER & CO.,
No. 16 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT and MAHOGANY FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.
Every article warranted to give satisfaction.
Warerooms and Manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors east of Bowery.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COUGHS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

WINANT'S HORSE LINIMENT,
In pint bottles, price 50 cents. This is the cheapest and best Liniment that has ever been introduced for horses. Try it, and be convinced. Dépôt No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

A GARDEN ON THE HOUSE-TOP.—A New Thing.—Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Plants for every City Dwelling. See Engraving and Description in April *Agriculturist*. For sale by news dealers, and by the Publisher. ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, N. Y.
Price 10 Cents.

A GARDEN ON THE HOUSE-TOP.—A New Thing.—Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Plants for every City Dwelling. See Engraving and Description in April *Agriculturist*. For sale by news dealers, and by the Publisher. ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, N. Y.
Price 10 Cents.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.
A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question.
It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the "same as Fairbanks'," or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the stronghold they have upon the public confidence.
Send for an illustrated and descriptive circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, old ulcers, fever sores, the worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercurial complaints, debility, liver and kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with directions.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Willet Jarvis, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st, Brooklyn, of deep and terrible ulcers on the leg, after his physicians had decided that amputation was necessary to save life.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. Holly, Dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st, of a terrific ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought it to be incurable.
Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st.
75 cents per Bottle; Six for $4.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent,
MARTIN H. ROBERTS,
No. 103 Pearl-st.
Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

REMOVAL.—DR. J. T. EVANS HAS REMOVED to No. 123 Madison-av., first door above Dr. Hague's new Church. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Calls left at the old office, No. 218 East Broadway will be attended to as usual.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy, Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Families of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS."
These manly ornaments are desired by all men, but on some men's faces they will not grow. Now, if you want beard, you must use my Onguent, (established 1852,) which, without staining or injuring the skin, will force them to grow within six weeks from the first application. Sold by dealers generally. Price $1, or I send it by mail, postage free, anywhere.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE SABLE CLOUD:
A SOUTHERN TALE
With Northern Comments,
By
The Author of
"A SUM-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY."
"I did not err; there does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night."
Milton's Comus.
1 vol. 75 cents.
CONTENTS:
Chapter I.—Death and Burial of a Slave's Infant.
II.—Northern Comments on Southern Life.
III.—Northern Conscience.
IV.—Resolutions for a Convention.
V.—The Good Northern Lady's Letter from the South.
VI.—Questions and answers.
VII.—Ownership in Man. The Old Testament Slavery.
VIII.—The Tenure.
IX.—Discussion in Philemon's Church at the Return of Onesimus.
X.—The Future.
No. 135 WASHINGTON-ST., Boston.

RUDD & CARLETON, NO. 130 GRAND-ST.,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
AND
SELL ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALFIO BALZANI;
OR,
EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A PROSCRIBED SICILIAN.
One large elegant volume. Price, $1 50.
READY NEXT WEEK,
AND
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
Reprinted from the London Edition.
Large, elegant volume, illustrated. Price, $1 50.
THE THIRD BALZAC NOVEL
ENTITLED,
THE ALCHEMIST,
Will be published next Saturday,
uniform with
"CESAR BIROTTEAU" and "PETTY ANNOYANCES."
"A woman of wit—a woman of mark."—*London Athenæum.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS
OF
MRS. PIOZZI (THRALE.)
Edited with Notes and an Introductory Account of her Life and Writings.
BY A. HAYWARD, ESQ.
1 volume, 12mo, with Portrait, price $1 50.
This charming volume, recently published in London, and now first offered to the reading public in America, will be eagerly received by the countless readers of Boswell's Life of Johnson. It is rich in new anecdotes and reminiscences of Dr. Johnson and the circle of which he was the centre. The London *Review* says of the book: "It is full of materials and full of varied interest. The materials are of the right sort to entertain and instruct the reading public; and we may safely predict that it will be one of the most popular works for the season 1861."
This day published by
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

Price One Dollar.
HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, Self-Induced Consumption, &c., THE NERVOUS and REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS, in BOTH SEXES. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York.
"Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the *New-York Home Journal.*
The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous, Seminal and Consumptive Diseases, is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.
Published by H. G. LAWRENCE, Bookseller, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.
Author's address, 658 Broadway, cor Bond st., up stairs.

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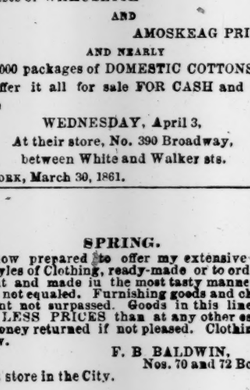

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
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No. 499 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.
BLISS & WHEELOCK,
Having purchased from the assignees,
FOR CASH,
The entire stock of the late firm of De Forest, Armstrong & Co., in which, besides
A great variety of other
STAPLE GOODS, is included about
600 cases of WAMUSETTA
AND
AMOSKEAG PRINTS,
AND NEARLY
1,000 packages of DOMESTIC COTTONS,
Will offer it all for sale FOR CASH and on short credit on
WEDNESDAY, April 3,
At their store, No. 390 Broadway,
between White and Walker sts.
New-York, March 30, 1861.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of Shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Up Stairs.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF
MRS. YELVERTON,
THE HEROINE IN THE LAST GREAT
ENGLISH SCANDAL CASE.
With a full, interesting and complete history of all the parties concerned—A Review of the Trial—Characteristic Letters of both parties.
AND OTHER STARTLING PARTICULARS,
Will be found in to-morrow's
NEW-YORK COURIER.
For sale everywhere.
J. L. SMITH & CO., No. 15 Spruce-st.

WINANT'S INDIAN LINIMENT
Is unsurpassed by any other remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains bruises, sore throat, and all cases where seated pain or weakness exist. Depôt No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS!

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN!
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 4, at 10 o'clock, TRADE SALE OF STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS. Comprising a variety of Writing and Blank-book Papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Folios, Pencils, Cards, Inks, &c., &c., including a very large invoice of imported Pens and Penholders. Samples will be on exhibition two days before the sale, and catalogues may be had at the salerooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a gentleman removing to the country. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 East 29th-st., near 5th-av., an elegant assortment of furniture, all of first-class and in perfect order, consisting of solid rosewood Turkish suites, covered satin damask; carved rosewood centre tables, statuary marble tops; spring-seat chairs, to match furniture; lace curtains, velvet Aubusson carpets, Brussels do. Dining-room—Carved oak buffet, extension table, chairs to match, massive sideboard, easy chairs, folding-leaf tables, &c. Bedding-room—French carved black-walnut couch and chairs, covered in reps; rich carved rosewood bureau, glass and marble top; mahogany extension table, about twenty-five; valuable oil-paintings, by J. G. Brown, De Haseth, Armfield, Reichardt, Kensett, Bierstadt, Lemoin, Mesms. Zoll, and other first-rate artists. Bronzes, fine Parian figures and groups, bisque figures, elegant decorated China dinner set, 218 pieces; Japanese tea set, magic caster, very rich jewelled punch tureen, silver-mounted dinner and tea service, 74th pattern dishes, oyster tureens, ice stands, fruit and cake baskets, cut-glass ware, table cutlery, rosewood hall stand and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, elegant household furniture and pianos, removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale, consisting of, in part, as follows: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and black-walnut parlor and library furniture, in brocatel and reps: elegant carved rosewood etagere, French boudoir suite, in crimson reps; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mahogany and black-walnut wardrobes and bookcases, gilt-frame mirrors, French plate; mahogany tête a-têtes and chairs, rosewood and oak lounges, hair mattresses, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.; carved rosewood 7-octave round-corner piano, made by Lindeman & Sons, of New-York, of superior tone and finish; rosewood 6¾-octave piano, City maker. Also, to pay advances, about 25 dozen real meerschaum pipes and cigar-tubes, and 25,000 imported cigars.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ o'clock, at our galleries and salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant oak and black walnut dining-room furniture, solid oak buffet, large size, richly carved, with marble slab; one do., smaller size, solid oak extension dining table, polished top and leaves, two black walnut do., oak and black walnut chairs and sideboards, superb rosewood parlor suite in figured brocatelle, upholstered in the most elegant style, one suite in green plush and one in red, one shell pattern suite in hair cloth, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, City made, solid rosewood amour a glace, large French plate pier mirrors, two rich mantel do., secretary, book-cases and writing tables, richly-carved solid rosewood bedstead, new style, mahogany do., bureaus and washstands to match, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., hat-racks lounges hall chairs, refrigerators and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, embracing a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany and marble-top washstands, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes covered in hair cloth, black walnut parlor suite covered in hair cloth, etageres, dining tables, mahogany and painted wardrobes, mahogany sideboards, rosewood tête à têtes in crimson reps, mahogany work tables, secretaries, rosewood desks, hair mattresses, rosewood hat stands, iron do., bolsters and pillows, &c. Also an assortment of crockery glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 284 5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., by order of WILLIAM N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel, one rosewood 7½-octave piano, large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medalion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH, at one o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a fine set of wag'nharness, &c.—one extension top wagon, with extension seat, can be used for four or two persons, leather trimmed, in very elegant style; one extension seat rockaway, for four or two persons, leather trimmed throughout, two leather-top wagons, for family use; one ditto, very light, for trotting; one very light two-seated road wagon, one top, forty pounds; delivery ways, depôt wagons and a variety of top and no top vehicles; double and single harness. Goods on exhibition early this morning.

SALE OF THE COPPER MINE OF THE FRENCH COMPANY, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Sale of Agate Mine, Township 58 and 59 North, range 30 and 31 West, having been postponed, will take place at public auction, the 9th of July next, in Paris, France, in the chambers of Notaries Public, Place du Chatelet. The first price is fixed at $10,000 or 50,000 francs. The tract of that location comprises about 2,500 acres. The necessary information can be had by addressing Mr. F. BARTHELEMY, at Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Lake Superior; Michigan.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Sajani and C. Bassine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 154 East 32d-st., New-York: house 20x56; lot 20x99. Also the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 180 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CALVIN J. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

5,000 PIECES CARPETING.—J. W. DIMICK, store Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway offers his entire wholesale stock of English and American carpetings at auction, on MONDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock. Purchasers, by making a deposit on their purchase, can send their carpet upholsterer and cut any quantity of yards required, within two days from date of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern: two mahogany 7-octave piano-fortes, three rosewood 7 octave overstrung piano-fortes one Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine in complete order, six gilt-frame French plate pier-mirrors, one gilt-frame French plate mantel mirror.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—BROWN stone dwelling, No. 64 West 35th-st., will be sold on the 8th of April, at Merchants' Exchange. The house was built in 1856, is in good repair, and rents for $1,000. Sold subject to a mortgage of $7,000, which has 4 years to run, at 7 per cent.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE CARL RITTER will be sold at auction on May 6, 1861, in Leipsic Germany. It is the most expensive Geographical Library ever offered to the public, and comprises 8,000 Numbers and many thousand volumes. The catalogue of the Maps has not yet appeared. See advertisement of German bookseller, L. W. SCHMIDT.

J. H. RUBLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, mirrors, sewing-machines, mattresses feather-beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of

MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, SACKS, &c.,

in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

from auction, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

AT F. COLE'S NO. 866 BROADWAY,

Received from auction, a large lot of Linen Sheeting, 10-4 wide, at 58 cts. per yd.; Cotton Sheeting, 2¾ yds. wide, 25 1d; large lot Table Linen, very cheap; fine Plaid Silks, reduced to 37½ per yard; Black Silks; full assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

LADIES' TRIMMINGS.

F. DARTOIS begs to inform his distinguished customers that he has received a stylish assortment of mantillas and dress ornaments. No. 53 Bleecker st.

THE PATENT RELIEF TIE.

D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—Pineapple Dress Goods, plaid, striped, checked and plain; Summer Wash Silks wide, plaid, checked and striped. Seersuckers, Nankeens, Pongees, Flag Handkerchiefs, Crapes, &c. Pineapple exclusively for Summer Bonnets, all colors. Also, goods not to be procured elsewhere. French and China Fans, American Indian Barkwork, Fans and Curiosities.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received a large importation of real Worley Paris corsets; also, 4 cases misfitting corsets, at $1. Corsets and skirts made to order; handsome skirts, her own make, from $1. Children's corsets and skirts. N. B.—Alexander's gloves. No. 892 Broadway, near 19th st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

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No. 659 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $28, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class house on 46th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.
A first-class house on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
A first-class tenement property on 27th-st., between 6 and 7th avs.
A small brick house on 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Also, a farm of 50 acres in Rockland County, about 11 miles from Nyack and near a Railroad Station; building in excellent order.
Unimproved property in or near New-York would be taken in exchange for a portion of the above.
The farm could be advantageously divided.
Also—FOR SALE.
2 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 lots on 98th-st.; between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 116th st., between 1st and Avenue A.
6 lots on 122d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
4 lots on 159th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
Flagging and lumber would be taken in exchange for a portion of any of the above property.
Also—TO LET.
A first-class house, No. 176 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also—To loan on bond and mortgage, $2,750, $3,000 $15,400—this last sum may be divided.
Apply to

RICHARD AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway,
From 8½ to 9 o'clock, A. M.
From 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and grounds, comprising 6 to 10 lots, beautifully situated on the easterly side of Clinton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts. The house contains parlors, library, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers and bath-room, water-closet, &c., on the second; four rooms and attic on the third; wash kitchen in basement; store rooms flagged and cemented, and large cellar; a furnace in cellar, and grates in all fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden has been under cultivation several years, and stocked with the choicest fruit and shrubbry. Inquire of D. FARLEY, at the Brooklyn White Lead Works, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE—THE EIGHT lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., including both corners, 204 by 105 feet. These are suitable for immediate improvement, and may be sub-divided into 14 smaller lots, and by putting up medium class and not too expensive houses, they would rent readily to respectable tenants. The corners are 25 feet 8 inches front by 105; inside lots, 25 feet 6 inches front by 105. Avenue is regulated and 4 feet sidewalk laid. All taxes and assessments to date paid. Terms made easy to purchasers. Title perfect. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The large frame house, filled in with brick gas and fixtures throughout, range, and Ridgewood water introduced, with two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 75 and 77 Columbia-st, northeast corner of Orange-st., midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, with a good view of the Bay. House 25x50, lots 50x100. Price $11,500. Terms $7,000 on mortgage, if desired. House will be sold with one lot. Apply on the premises. If not sold soon will be to rent.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—ABOUT FIVE LOTS OF land for sale, to close a trust, on the north side of 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., suitable for lumber wood, or lumber yards, or for manufacturing purposes, about 41 feet 8 inches on 34th-st., 87 feet in depth in the west line, and 125 feet across the rear, and 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,308 Broadway, or to CYRUS CURTISS, special receiver, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTY-first-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown stone front house; size of house 20 feet front, 50 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c., built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 72 6th-st. or No. 94 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st, three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish on parlor, second and third floors, with mirror mantels, tables, &c., will be sold at sacrifice at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT, IN PERFECT order for building, full size, shade and fruit trees fully grown; location genteel and convenient; will be sold with the party wall of a 3-story house, stone front, for $250, or less without the wall; very cheap; part can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, in 27th-st., first house from 3d-av., near 4th-av., South Brooklyn.

$6,800. CASH WANTED.—A small, genteel, three-story brick house, with range, bath, gas fixtures, &c., in an excellent central neighborhood in West 14th-st. for sale, possession the 15th of May, or, if preferred, the present occupant will have at $700 rent. Inquire at JONES' bookstore, No. 152 6th av.

CHOICE IOWA LANDS IN EXCHANGE.—Several thousand acres of the very best lands, located mostly in the southern counties of Iowa, will be exchanged for boots, shoes, staple dry goods, groceries, two or three modern sized first class safes, a good printing press, &c. Apply at the office of the *National Police Gazette*, No. 3 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 18 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three elegantly finished houses, brown stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600—part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—Two neat cottages and lots on Murray Hill for sale at a great bargain. Price only $5,600. Terms very liberal. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a cheap home. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 14 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—FIRST CLASS houses in 5th and Madison avs., and in the streets adjacent; also, in Lexington and 2d avs. Houses furnished in same locations. Also, country residences eligibly situated. Apply to C. SCHENCK, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, builder. No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 36x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE house No. 79 West 26th st., (near 6th-av.) 22 ft. by 55 ft., replete with all the usual modern conveniences, such as bath-rooms dumb waiter, furnace &c. Terms easy. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three story, high-basement brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 18 West 13th-st; lot 20 feet by 103; no nuisances; neighborhood unsurpassed; the house is in good order. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. Apply to THOMAS TURNER, No. 76 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE SIXTH-AVENUE property, 45x100 feet, easterly side of 5th-av., 50 feet above 35th-st. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.

I WANT TIMBER LANDS FOR CASH, IN the upper tier of Counties in Pennsylvania or southern tier of New-York. Address, giving location, price, &c., L. L., Box No. 474 Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON FOURTH-AV, 58 feet south 36th-st., or will exchange for a good house not to exceed in price $15,000, between 19th and 36th sts, 4th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 891 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements; rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st

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No. 45 Maiden lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

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AMERICAN UNION INK jet black flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STEAM POWER.—WANTED TO HIRE, A ROOM with one or two horse power in the lower part of the City, east side preferred. Address Box 3,315 Post office.

STORAGE-ROOM WANTED UP-TOWN. For the furniture of a family residing near Union-park. Address N. C., Box No. 2,053 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a part of a house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and 23d-st. Address Box No. 1,124 Post office.

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SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

NEW STYLE OF SILK AND CRAPE BON-NETS, worth $10 and $15, selling for $6 and $8. Milliners will do well to call. A large assortment of Mourning Bonnets on hand. All kinds of Straw Hats cleaned cheap, at Mrs. BINN'S Millinery, No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan.

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SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

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THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world

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UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMEND-ment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $30. Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE, No 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 473 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—TO LEASE.—A HOTEL is to be built 136 feet front on the west side of Broadway, and 83 feet on 27th-st., six stories high, to make it this year 43 feet from on Broadway and 83 feet on 27th-st., and next year, or as soon after as may be determined on, to extend it to 136 feet front on Broadway. The rent will be made very low to a good tenant, unfurnished. The plans can be seen at Messrs. Burgess & Hirssons, Architects, No. 72 East 26th-st., near 4th-av. Leave communications on the subject at No. 15 East 26th st., addressed to H. M. S.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE on West 22d-st., No. 250, between the 8th and 9th avs.) and the furniture for sale—the whole or a part of the same. The house is in fine order, having handsomely frescoed parlors, &c., &c; would rent furnished for $1,400 per year, or if the furniture was purchased the house would be rented for $950. The carpets, oil cloths and mirrors, (valued at $2600,) would be sold to the tenant without the rest of the furniture if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 219 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES

No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop	$1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., English basement	1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.	1,000
Nos. 210 and 289 2d-av., English basement, each	900
No. 137 East 27th st., high stoop	800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high stoop	700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown stone English basement	600

Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STABLE, together with 20 (or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 81st and 83d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three doors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to No. 2, and the entire store, No. 5, Jones' lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, in 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700, Brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 56 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken in board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL—The best location in New-York. Four lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 291 Broadway, corner of Murray-st, to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT LEBEDFORD, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Nostrand-av., between Butler and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 14 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE HOUSE TO LET—NO. 107 WAVERley-place, north side, a few doors from the Parade ground; house 25 feet front by 105 feet deep; from 25 to 30 rooms; well adapted for a club or boarding house. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway; or BRADLEY & HUTCHINS, No. 42 East 14th-st.; or N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 53 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 4th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—The three-story and basement brown front houses Nos. 6, 7, 16 and 17 Franklin-terrace, in Hudson-st., between 3d and 4th sts; are within five minutes' walk of the ferry and have the modern improvements. Apply at the office cor of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWN-stone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and DeKalb avs and Adelphi-st.; new, well built handsomely finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, Mr. BACKHOUSE, No. 190 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 96 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; 27 feet front, 60 feet deep; brown stone fronts and basement in the rear; 3 stories and basement front; contains 16 rooms and all modern improvements. Privilege in the Park. Apply to EDWARD T. SNELLING, 39 Vesey-st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

RENT $500.—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY brick house, in a handsome block, high stoop, brown-stone basement, with hot and cold baths, gas fixtures, &c., at No. 130 53d-st., near 3d-av., or would be sold at a bargain. Little cash wanted. Inquire at No. 186 West 14th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 808 BROADWAY, IN the Dodworth Building, next above Grace Church, the store and basement with sub-cellar, each 25 by 110 feet, suitable for a piano or furniture warerooom, or for a carriage repository. Inquire on the premises or by letter to D. P. BACON, Sing Sing N. Y.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $760

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st.; or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—AN OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS house, partly furnished, wishes to let the same to a private family and board for the rent. Apply to M. HINCKLEY, No. 26 Park-row, before 12 o'clock; or at No. 48 West 30th-st. between 4 and 6 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE PRINCIPAL part of the three story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., consisting of 10 rooms, water, and gas fixtures. Family of but two persons in the upper part. Rent $325. Inquire of I. A. BARKER, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—TWO small and one large store and basement, near Madison-square; rent low; large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy, dry goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUN-cey court, on the 1st, 2d 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than the cost property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY house and store No 567 6 h-av. The store is 65 feet deep, with handsome plate-glass windows. It is a very eligible location, fronting on the intersections with Broadway. Inquire as per bill on premises.

TO LET.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses, Nos. 341 and 343 West 35th st., with all the modern improvements, in complete order, will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 337 West 35th-st.

TO LET—NO. 189 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET; three story brick house, 21x55 feet—pleasant location—all the modern improvements; 13 rooms beside parlors and kitchen. Rent $800 and Croton.

HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE cottage-built house, two stories besides basement and attic, in good repair, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 174 EAST 39TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., three stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; rent $500. Apply to DANIEL KNIGHT, No. 1,162 Broadway, near 27th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front. No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

BROADWAY ROOMS AND LOFTS TO LET—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; very desirable, and at rates to suit the times. Apply at M. W. DODD'S Bookstore, on the premises

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house. No. 113 East 34th-st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 116 East 34th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st, corner Ryder's alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

HOUSE TO LET—ON PROSPECT STREET, ORange, New-Jersey, nearly new, with barn and cut-houses, and two acres of ground. Rent, $500. Apply to W. Z. LARNED, No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 1 PARK-PLACE, corner of Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hall; suitable for lawyers, architects, &c. Rents moderate Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—At Amityville, L. I. in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and bowling. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET.

WE WISH TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION of our readers to an advertisement which appears in our columns to-day, in the list of Houses to Let. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste to secure for a limited time one of the most desirable residences in or about the City. Within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the business portion of New-York, its pure air, ample grounds, and fine prospect, commanding the whole Bay of New-York, give it advantages unequaled by few places in the country.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE *TIMES* BUILD-ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STORES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT TO druggists, bakers and others; eight new 4-story stores, 50 feet deep, on corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., an excellent business location, and will be rented low to good tenants. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT English basement house, with all modern improvements, at No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., half a block from 3d-av. Railroad; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. C. MAYER & SON, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP Philadelphia brick house, 150 feet east of Park-av., late 4th-av., with all modern improvements, situated at No. 71 East 40th-st. Inquire of JAMES FUREY, No. 217 West 34th-st; or Messrs. LEHMANS & BROWN, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, GENTLEMAN and wife preferred, part of house No. 166 Allen-st., second floor, and part of third if required; gas, &c References exchanged. Inquire of H. L. SLOTE, No. 93 Fulton st.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Lafayette-av., a three-story brown-stone front house. Apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., or to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FRONT HALF OF THE FIRST-class house, No. 328 West 22d-st.; six rooms; first-class neighborhood; rent $25 monthly in advance. Immediate possession.

HOUSE TO LET.—BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement, desirable for a physician No. 134 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 36 West 15th st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 289 West 19th st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at Nos. 287 and 288 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, N

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

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The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

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Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
DEPOSITS from $5 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under. INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
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100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
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Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
NOTE BROKER.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, for EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursed in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loans of 1861," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, or with the Depositary at Cincinnati, on or before the 15th day of April next. Should any successful bidder fail to deposit at any other point, his request to have it so deposited will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this Department of certificates of deposit with the Depositaries above mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Interest on the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the 1st day July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferrable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money by the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 3, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the rate per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 5th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 25th prox., at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARK & CO. No. 63 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCORDANCE with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall,

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to
J. T. VAN VLECK.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES KORB, } Receivers.
CHARLES CONDON, }

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE April 1, 1861, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents. to $5,000 received. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 22 months.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE second installment of assessment five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore on or before FRIDAY, April 5. Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order.

JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1861.

MORTGAGE.—$12,000 WANTED ON BOND AND Mortgage on improved first-class property at Orange, N. J., worth double that amount. Interest at 7 per cent., and a liberal bonus allowed. Principals only dealt with. Address E., Box No. 420 Post-office.

BANK STOCK.—SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF the Southern Bank, St. Louis. This Bank is well managed, and pays 10 per cent. dividend regularly in this City to Eastern stockholders. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, on bond and mortgage in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No 32 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THIS INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....late Merchant.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
S. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFECTIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
Price of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Bumpaired Hearing, Earache	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	50
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramps or Spasms at the time; or Rushing and Irritation	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	50

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$5 00
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Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to 1 00

Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address J. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

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A CARD.—SEVERAL APPLICATIONS HAVING been made for an exchange of furniture and other property for dental services, I now make the general proposition for such arrangements, enabling those needing such services to dispose of surplus furniture or available property of any kind. Parlor and bedroom suites or parts of the same. Carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, sewing machines, &c., (all must be in good order,) will be taken in exchange for first-class dental work. Unexceptionable references given. Address BOND-ST., Union-square Post-office.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth, on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, DESKS, and upright show-case. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmaciens de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roe, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisation, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$500 REWARD!

Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. RING,
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CAPAUTINES,

The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with full treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
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DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the result of years of study and experiment, and was discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. M. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 25 cents, Fever and Ague, Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ACT OR GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. C. WOODHULL—THE WELL-KNOWN Natural Physician, or better known as the Great Magnetic Doctor, has just arrived from a tour through Europe, and located at No. 53 Bond-st. All forms of female difficulties and chronic diseases attended with the happiest results. Invalids requiring accommodations until cured can be cared for properly. Packages of medicine sent by express. Price $5.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR IS the only medicine married or single can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $2. Read his "Ladies' Medical Companion and Domestic Medicine." Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 6 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cures. The disappointed elsewhere are invited to apply immediately to Dr. Ward, who guarantees a satisfactory cure without interrupting business. Office No. 483 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—To diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated for less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in the City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76
Walker-st, 1st door East of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 15½ hands high, and one gray, pony-built horse—all in sound and good condition; free from any vice; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Also, a two-horse coupé, used only one season—Brewster's make. Stable in rear of No. 162 5th-av., in 22d-st.—one week.

FOR SALE—A NO-TOP PHAETON, WITH POLE and shafts, made by Lawrence; also, an English double harness; both nearly new. A long-tail dapple gray horse, 6 years old, trots in three minutes, with pruella shifting-top wagon and fine harness, at No. 95 East 32d-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

HORSE AND TOP-WAGON, WITH GOOD harness, for sale cheap for cash. Will be in front of Post-office, Nassau-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock. All in good order, lap blanket, &c. The owner going to France.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE and wagon; the wagon made by Wood & Brothers. Unexceptionable chamber and kitchen furniture wanted in exchange. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland,) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin, to London.$80 | Steerage, to London.....$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....

INTERESTING FROM ASIA.

Terrible Famine in India—Disturbances in Japan—Russian Acquisitions in China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, (India,) Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

The engrossing subject of thought here is the famine. It is now the one topic of conversation in the country, and it is feared will prove the most terrible catastrophe of modern times, which it certainly will unless the most active measures are taken to meet the crisis. Never were the demands of philanthropy more imperative than at the present time, or the necessity of prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government more apparent. From the extreme south of Travancore we hear that the distress has reached its height, and that parents are disposing of their children by sale without regard to the caste or creed of the parties to whose mercies they are consigned. The district literally swarms with the miserable poor, and although aided by the most liberal efforts of private benevolence, many are daily dying from starvation. To add to this most fearful state of affairs, the authorities have not adopted timely precautions to introduce a sufficiency of grain into the country, to guard against the extension of the calamity. The Malabar ports, which usually draw no more than 20,000 or 30,000 morahs of rice from Mangalore during the season, have already drained it of from 200,000 to 300,000 morahs; and it is a question whether in the peculiar circumstances of the country, steps should not be taken to stop the exportation of food therefrom.

To understand the true nature of this calamity and the extent of the misery the country will soon be called upon to cope with, a daily journal places some correct information before the public, from which it appears that the area of the famine will include a population of twelve millions in the Delhi, Meerut, and Agra Divisions alone; while the Division south of Cawnpore, Rohilcund beyond the Ganges, the protected Seikh States north of the Doab, and the countries west of the Jumna, are more or less suffering from scarcity of food. The same authority doubts if the population over which this famine impends includes less than forty millions of souls.

The famine will be felt in all its severity until April or May, when the Spring crop should be ripening throughout Northern India to replenish the stores of the country. Famine Relief Funds are being established all over the country, and in our own city Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000 have been subscribed and paid in. The utmost efforts are demanded to stem the torrent of human misery that is fast flowing down upon us, and even with the greatest exertions only a tithe of the distress will be relieved—thousands must perish from starvation.

The papers teem with such accounts as these, even thus early: "The other day two women who had only just strength to crawl to Mr. COWAN'S bungalow, died in his verandah." "The population in the Doab are already dying with hunger, and the people are reduced to the greatest extremity." "There are to be seen we are told, numbers of dead bodies, of children particularly, and women lying by the side of the roads; while crowds of women and helpless children, deserted by their husbands and fathers, are to be met with in a state of the utmost destitution."

However nobly private charity may reply to the appeal made to it, it would be but mocking the crisis that is coming, to look for adequate relief therefrom. The question of money must be altogether secondary, and Government must improvise the means of meeting the calamity in its full force. The cattle will soon have all disappeared from the face of the country, from the impossibility of feeding them, and the fear is that when the crisis comes transport for the conveyance of food will be found wanting.

The latest news from Japan is of a most alarming character. A conspiracy had been formed to murder all the foreigners at Yokuhuma, and the authorities had given notice that they could not protect them. The special telegram giving China intelligence up to the 18th of January, also stated that Mr. MOSS was found guilty by the Consul, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and deportation; and that Mr. ALCOCK, in revising the sentence, added three months' imprisonment. The message declares a rupture to be inevitable, and points to fresh complications in that quarter.

The journals in that quarter which have advocated Mr. ALCOCK'S policy most fully, now come down upon that gentleman for making a hobby of his duties, and riding a willing horse to death. They declare that Mr. ALCOCK is destroying his own laurels—that he has persistently thwarted and annoyed his own countrymen, in the land question, to that extent that many of them at Japan have not a decent house to live in. Their trade is entirely ruined by the currency juggle, which is the most barefaced violation of the treaty on the part of the Japanese, conceivable. In fact, the British Minister appears to withhold what the Japanese are willing to give, and is powerless to obtain what they wrongfully withhold. His line of policy seems framed, from its harassing and intimidating tendency, to work out the expulsion of foreigners from the country.

Russia has, with her usual diplomatic skill, taken advantage of the Chinese difficulty at the North, and induced the Prince of Kung to execute with the Russian Plenipotentiary, Count IGNATIEFF, a Convention supplemental to the treaty of 1858. In this Convention China cedes to Russia that most valuable seaboard lying between 42° and 52° of North latitude, from the mouth of the Amoor River to the *embouchure* of the river Youmen, in longitude 131° East—a tract of, say 900 miles in length, by from 100 to 200 miles in width. With the eastern terminus of the joint boundary at Kho-kan, in longitude 78° East, too, there is direct water communication, *viâ* the Caspian Sea and Sea of Aral, with the Black Sea; so that Russia's arms may at any time be poured on Chinese territory with an overwhelming effect.

I have learned, at the very moment of the closing of the mail, that a change takes place in the American Consulship at this port, consequent upon the "retirement" or removal of Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. HEALY, of Messrs. W. F. STEARNS & Co., succeeds to the vacant office, and I may reecho the remark of the *Times and Standard*, that "the position of that firm points out its members as the fittest persons in Bombay to represent the Government of the United States." All augurs well from the new appointment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—A mass Republican meeting was held in Musical Hall last evening, under the auspices of the "Banner Club," to ratify the nomination of FREDERICK SCHOLES as the Republican candidate for Mayor. The meeting was presided over by H. H. LLOYD, Vice-President of the Association, and addresses were made by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, STEWART L. WOODFORD, E. D. SMITH, Mr. SCHOLES, the candidate for Mayor, and Mr. BEARD, of the Tenth Ward. The room was well filled, and much enthusiasm prevailed, reminding one of the many scenes witnessed duringthe last campaign.

ARREST FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—A man, named ANTONY JACOBS, was arrested at New-Lotts yesterday by Constable VALKMAN, on a charge of causing the death of JOHN SMITH, a farm laborer at Newtown, Queens County. The accused is a blacksmith, and about a week ago had some high words with deceased, which resulted in a fight, during which, it is alleged, that the accused, after having been struck with a hammer, struck deceased with an axe, fracturing his skull and eventually causing death. JACOBS was taken to Jamaica to await an examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. ANN STACKPOLE, residing at No. 172 Bridge-street, died on Thursday from burns received by the explosion of a Kerosene oil lamp. The accident occurred on Monday evening last. The husband of deceased filled the lamp and placed it on a table near which his wife was sewing. No sooner had the lamp been placed on the table than the explosion took place. Mr. STACKPOLE was severely but not fatally burned.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—By the annual report of the transactions of the Mercantile Library Association, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to upwards of $5,000, and the expenses were $161 less than the receipts. There are 1,504 members, 196 being ladies, and 14,729 volumes in the Library. The circulation during the year was 44,078. The annual election of officers will take place on the 4th of April.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Third-avenue and Fordham Railroad—Long Island Railroad—Safe Deposit Co—Usury Laws—The License Question—Susquehannah Railroad—New City Hall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29, 1861.

The House passed last evening the bill to provide for the appointment of Janitors of the District Courts in New-York, and fix their compensation.

This morning there were several petitions presented for the Health bill, and remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad bill. The German Republican Central Committee petitioned for the repeal of the Sunday laws, and all the accumulated petitions of the past week were presented.

Several Standing Committees also embraced the opportunity of presenting reports, among which were the bill relating to the Third-avenue and Fordham Railroad, which was reported for the consideration of the House; the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad, amended by striking out the section giving the power to build branches to various points, and the bill incorporating the Company to keep valuables in safes and fire-proof buildings, called the Safe Deposit Company. Mr. COMSTOCK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the consideration of the House, repealing the usury laws so far as affecting paper having not more than three months to run, and allowing on all such paper freedom of contract as to the rate of interest. The same Committee reported the bill making Thanksgiving, Christmas, New-Years, February 22d, election days, *et cetera*, public holidays, and extending days of grace terminating on that day until the day subsequent.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported the bill extending the Croton Water-Works act.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, was called up, and after a lenghthy debate, the question was taken on their adoption and lost, only 58 votes being in the affirmative. It is due to some who voted in the negative to say that their votes were so given because they are in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution, and therefore opposed to any tinkering or special amendments.

At this point arose the question of the day, and apparently, from the interest manifested, the question of the session—the bill extending State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. This question was called up, the vote reconsidered, and on the question of its final passage, amid the most intense interest—every vote being counted by hundreds of anxious spectators—the vote was announced, ayes 67. Before the vote was announced in the House, the fact of its successful passage was communicated to the crowd in the outer hall of the Capitol, and a long and loud cheer broke from the multitude, which was heard in the Assembly Chamber, and added to the intense excitement that was hardly restrained to quiet by the decorum enforced by the rules. At length the vote was announced—the Speaker rising and saying: "This bill having received a majority of all the members elected to this Assembly, three-fifths being present, is duly passed," when instantly a shout arose that fairly shook the Capitol. The applause was so uproarious and prolonged to such an extent that the Speaker was compelled to order the galleries to be cleared, which was done immediately by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote was announced ayes 67, noes 50, when the point of order was raised that this was a two-thirds bill, and therefore not passed. The Speaker decided that the point of order was not well taken, as this was clearly a three-fifths bill. From this decision Mr. ROBINSON appealed, and on this appeal the whole question was again opened. Messrs. ROBINSON and KERNAN, have opposed the bill all through, and at every point contended that it was a two-thirds bill. Mr. PIERCE and the Speaker made the main argument in favor of the decision of the Speaker, when the main question was ordered and taken, and the Chair sustained—Ayes, 63; Noes, 44. The bill now goes to the Governor, where the final disposition of the question rests. He cannot well veto it, unless he can give other and new grounds than those given in his previous veto measure, for the passage of the bill in the face of that veto is evidence that the reasons then given are not now sufficient and the law officer of the State has given an opinion that removes the main ground of his opposition.

Mr. MANIERRE reported in the Senate to-day the bill lost last year for the building of a new City Hall in New York, appropriating for that purpose one million of dollars.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company.

To enable the Supervisors of New-York to try and purchase a Court-house site.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To allow the Croton Aqueduct Board to work other than by contract.

To abolish the commission relative to the claims of soldiers of 1812.

To provide for the incorporation of skating parks and sporting grounds.

Relative to the extension of Central Park.

Relative to liens filed in New-York by mechanics.

Ceding the jurisdiction of the State over the Sister Islands of the St. Lawrence River, to the United States.

To increase the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York.

Relative to supplying Sing Sing Prison with Croton water.

The New-York Post-office site bill as passed by the Assembly.

To amend the act for the preservation of game.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a majority report favorable to the New-York City Hall bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE dissented, and will submit a minority report.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29.

A number of remonstrances were presented against any railroad in Broadway.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad.

In relation to commercial paper falling due on certain holidays.

To incorporate a company for the safe-keeping and delivery of valuable packages and property by means of fire and burglar-proof safes.

To incorporate the national Horse Show Association.

To abolish the use of the "shower bath" in the State Prisons.

To reorganize and regulate the Common Schools of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the American Church Missionary Society.

Mr. BINGHAM called up the concurrent resolutions of the Senate for inquiring into the management of the law library in Albany, and they were adopted.

Mr. WAGER called up the concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Mr. WALSH moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Lost.

A warm debate ensued, during which Mr. PIERCE protested against the resolutions, as they were a political measure. At the last election the greatest millstone around the neck of the Republicans was the proposition to amend the Constitution, extending negro suffrage; and if any further loads are to be imposed upon the party, they might well say, "Save me from my friends." The resolution was lost, not receiving a majority of all votes.

The bill to amend the Life Insurance law, so as to give power to insure against accidents, &c., was passed.

Mr. FERRY then called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. Carried.

The vote, under the pressure of the previous question, was then reconsidered, and the bill passed—ayes 67, nays 50.

The Speaker declared the result amidst cheers from the galleries, which were thereupon cleared.

Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision of the Chair, declaring the bill passed by a majority vote. He argued at length in support of his appeal.

A motion was made by Mr. WAGER to reconsider the vote on the Prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, and was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBINSON, having appealed from the decision of the Chair, argued that the Susquehannah bill was a two-thirds bill, appropriating the public money to a private corporation.

After a long and able debate the Chair was sustained—63 to 44.

EVENING SESSION.

The House took up the unfinished business of general orders.

The bill to enable the School Children's Aid Society to participate in the Common School moneys was taken up, and occupied the greater part of the Evening session.

Messrs. W. Walsh, Shaw, Cozans, Callahan and Woodruff opposed the bill, and, after a long debate, it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICE took the lead in advocacy of the bill in the House.

Mr. SHAW moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and to refer the bill to the New-York delegation, which, after another discussion, was carried—60 to 37.

The Jay Gibbons bribery case was taken up as the special order, but counsel not being prepared, it was postponed till Tuesday next.

Attempts were made to reach the Broadway Railroad bill, and to revive the Passenger and Baggage line bill, but without effect.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 29.

The Methodist Conference to-day adopted the report of the Committee of Ten on the State of the Church, repealing the new Chapter on Slavery inserted in the Discipline at the last Conference, leaving to future Conferences to make their own regulations on the subject.

The Conference also concurred in the resolutions of the East Baltimore Conference, requesting the General Conference, at its next session, to repeal the Chapter on Slavery, and, instead of their own, empower each Annual Conference within whose bounds the institution exists, to make their own regulations.

They also adopted an Address to the Methodists of Delaware, and the Eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, assuring them of the profoundest sympathies in the present state of disquietude and agitated condition of the country.

On the question of a division of the Conference, a resolution was adopted, declaring that it is inexpedient to divide the Philadelphia Conference by State lines at this time.

During the discussion there was much excitement. The church was crowded.

Meeting of the Kansas Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, March 29.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 28th, by the election of U. P. DEGRAFF, Republican, Speaker. He is understood to favor Messrs. PARROTT and LANE for U. S. Senators.

Gov. ROBINSON'S Message is mainly devoted to local affairs. He recommends suitable acknowledgment by the Legislature for the generous relief given the needy citizens of Kansas. He recommends, also, that the credit of the State be used for the relief of her citizens, if necessary. He says that seed has been furnished in abundance for planting purposes, and hopes that a general call for relief will soon cease.

Monetary Affairs at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, March 29.

The merchants and business men here generally are standing firmly against receiving depreciated currency, except at brokers' rates, Virginia and Missouri bills being received at four per cent. discount. The farmers will not receive it at all, as it is worthless to purchase produce from first hands. Indications are that this city will hereafter be a par point. Many manufacturers now pay their hands par money.

Appointment of an Attorney-General.

TRENTON, Friday, March 29.

FRED. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark, has been appointed Attorney-General of this State, *vice* WM. L. DAYTON, resigned. The Governor has appointed the following persons for State Directors: EPHRAIM MARSH, of Hudson, and JOHN E. REED, of Camden.

McCoy the Burglar.

BOSTON, Friday, March 29.

JAMES MCCOY, who was arrested here on a charge of burglary, left for Troy, New-York, to-day, on a requisition, to answer an accusation of burglary committed in that city. McCOY is further suspected of the murder of Mr. SARGEANT, the Treasurer of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, perpetrated some months since.

Conviction of Hernandez.

BOSTON, Friday, March 29.

JOSEPH G. HERNANDEZ, tried for shooting Miss MAY, with intent to kill, was to day convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, March 29.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of the changes in business of the United States gives seven failures and suspensions in Boston, eleven in New-York, six in Baltimore, and twenty-three in other places—a total of 47 for the week.

Schooner Ashore.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 29.

The schooner *Sarah Hibbard* is ashore, 80 miles south of Cape Henry. Her cargo, consisting of red cedar, will probably be saved. Assistance has gone to her.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 29—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 14th and Londonderry the 15th inst. for this port.

Death of an Ex-M. C.

BALDWINSVILLE, Friday, March 29.

Dr. D. T. JONES, Ex-Member of Congress, and a distinguished citizen of this place, died here this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SLIPPERY AS AN EEL.—JOHN POTTER, a singular specimen of humanity, apparently twenty years of age, and with hair of fiery color, was apprehended on Thursday, by the Third Ward Police, on a charge of being a fugitive from Elmira, N. Y., where he had been guilty of violating the Eighth Commandment. The young man was first arrested three weeks ago, by officer LEE, of Elmira, who came to this City for the purpose. LEE, on that occasion, put his prisoner under lock and key in a hotel in Robinson-street, and went himself to look at the interesting things about the City. During his absence his captive escaped by jumping from the window of the room in which he was confined, and remained at large several days. Finally having been recaptured, he was handcuffed and departed in LEE'S custody for Elmira, *viâ* the New-York and Erie Railroad. Before reaching Port Jervis Mr. LEE was taken sick, and leaving his prisoner in the rear car of the train, he went forward to take a nap in the baggage car. When he awoke, to his utter astonishment he discovered that POTTER had again given him the slip, though without intending to do so, as the car in which he was riding was switched off at Port Jervis and detached from the train. Before a telegram could notify the authorities at Port Jervis to arrest the young man, he had taken his departure, carrying with him, it is alleged, a carpet bag containing his late custodian's property, with which he came back to this City. POTTER, however, denies that he committed the last mentioned theft. He is detained at Head-quarters until LEE comes here to claim him.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of THOMAS HART, of this City, 35 years old, was found in the North River, at the foot of Laight-street. HART was a workman in the sugar refinery of Messrs. BOOTH & EDGAR, and has been missing since New Year's Day. It is supposed that he was intoxicated when he fell into the water.... A colored man named HENRY THOMPSON, *alias* Mudd, 45 years old, was drowned, on Thursday night, while attempting to get on board the schooner *Sophia*, lying at the foot of Broome-street. THOMPSON was sent on board the vessel by Mr. JAMES WOODS, a farmer employing him at Huntington, L. I. The captain of the sloop heard the noise of the fall in the water, but saw nothing of the man. The body was found yesterday morning floating near the sloop. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in both cases.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A meeting was held last night in the lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans. The exercises were opened by prayer, followed by a lecture delivered by the temporary pastor, Rev. Mr. WHITE. At the close of the services, a member stated that important business was to be brought up, and, at his suggestion, Rev. Mr. DAVIS was chosen moderator, and Mr. WEST clerk. Dr. HART, apparently with the intention of excluding Reporters, moved that none but members of the Church be allowed to remain, which was carried. The reporters were then ordered out. The members, it is understood, then excommunicated one of their number, who had previously been refractory, and had crowned his disobedience by joining the Episcopal Church.

FREE ITALY.—Col. CHAS. CARROLL HICKS, by the solicitation of friends, has consented to repeat his brilliant lecture on "Italy, the War and GARIBALDI," next Tuesday evening, and, to accommodate a larger audience, the Cooper Institute has been engaged The lecture is full of incident, and is highly interesting.

A NEW STORE.—Mr. RUSHTON, the well-known druggist, has opened a new store at No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-street, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column.

The Trade Sale of Books.

The annual Trade Sale of the New-York Book-Publishers Association has opened most favorably, notwithstanding the rather inauspicious state of the political weather, and the dexterous auctioneers appear to experience no difficulty in raising the wind requisite to swell their sales. This success is attributable, perhaps, in no small degree, to the new and spacious rooms in which the sale is this year held. In that somewhat storied street, commonly known as Mercer, a stately building devoted to books rears its head, and flings a ray of respectability through the whole length of the ruinous *rue*. It is here that Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. preside, scattering the contents of the catalogue, with lavish hands, to the four corners of the country.

The Trade is well represented this year, and many publishers contribute to the sale who have hitherto held back. Thursday (the opening day) led off in a most encouraging manner, and even exceeded the expectations of all concerned. Some of CROCKER & BREWSTER'S Latin school-books ran through the gamut of hundreds nearly to the half-thousand score; and MASON & BROS. disposed of about 300 copies of PARTON'S *Life of Jackson* at most satisfactory prices, as well as a long range of books musical and schoolish—of WEBSTER'S pocket and school *Dictionaries*, especially, a large number was sold, in addition to those catalogued. G. & C. MERRIAM'S quarto edition of *Webster* did not seem in such great demand, although offers were made for a large number of copies at less than the regular rates. The seventy-five copies sold ranged from $4 90 up, according to binding. SOMNER'S theological works sold fairly; but Timothy Titcomb led Theology by a long way, all of his works being duplicated. JOHN E. POTTER, of Philadelphia, is probably indebted to the Central Park for the extensive sale of his Horse books.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON led off the sale yesterday. GOULD and LINCOLN'S scientific and theological books—to the Baptist persuasion does their press incline—met with a favorable reception, and were mostly duplicated. HUGH MILLER'S works, *Chambers' Cyclopædia*. MULLER'S *Life of Trust*, and *Annual of Scientific Discovery*, being all duplicated. PUTNAM'S very fine edition of IRVING sold well, all the copies of the catalogue being disposed of, and many duplicated. The firm of J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, who this year make their first appearance at the Trade Sale, met with a success which will undoubtedly induce them to continue. Their *Art Recreations* brought full price, and was largely duplicated, and the same happy fate befell their illustrated juvenile books. Messrs. WM. A. TOWNSEND & Co., also have cause to congratulate themselves. Their fine edition of COOPER, illustrated by DARLEY, brought full prices, and the initiatory volumes of their new edition of DICKENS met with a most flattering reception. DERBY'S books, in consequence of the great sale now progressing at their own house, had been mostly withdrawn from the catalogue—the greatly reduced prices at which they are now being offered, defy even an auction-room competition, yet the few that were offered sold well.

The sale is to continue for seven days from its commencement,—for that space of time the enticing tones of Mr. ORTON will continue to be heard, and Mr. FOSTER will "to that end" remorselessly continue to "knock down" the Poets among whom he himself lately made a friendly "Excursion."

The Fire in Nassau-street.

LOSS OVER $65,000—DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS—THE LOSERS AND THEIR INSURANCES.

Nothing definite has been ascertained with reference to the origin of the fire on Thursday midnight, at Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau street, but it is supposed to have broken out in the fourth story. As has already been stated, both buildings were totally destroyed, the front wall alone remaining. About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon it was discovered that considerable fire existed among the ruins, and the surrounding buildings being endangered thereby, the services of Southwark Steam engine No. 38 were brought into requisition, and, after laboring at intervals until after nightfall, the flames were finally extinguished.

In addition to the sufferers by the conflagration, whose names were mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday, we have to record the names of several book-publishing firms who had large quantities of stock in the hands of Messrs. ELLIS, STARR & Co., bookbinders. Among the losers in this way are Charles Scribner & Co., Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., Fowler & Wells, C. M. Saxton, M. W. Dodd, S. French, Frank Moore, J. M. Emerson, and E. Jones & Co. Each of these gentlemen have suffered a loss varying from $500 to $2,000, with the exception of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN, MAYNARD & Co., who had about $4,500 worth of books and printed sheets, upon which they had an insurance of $4,000. Mr. HENRY BENTON, of Hartford, had $1,500 worth of stereotype plates consumed, and the edition of VALENTINE'S *Manuel of the Common Council* for the current year also fell a prey to the flames.

We are enabled to give a list of the occupants of the premises, and a more detailed account of the losses and insurances.

The first floors of both buildings were used by H. GRIFFIN & SON, importers of bookbinders' materials. Their loss, estimated at $15,000, is covered by insurance in the following companies:

Lenox	$2,500	Rutgers	$3,000
Columbia	2,500	Commonwealth	2,500
Ætna	2,000	Relief	2 000
Excelsior	2 500	Merch. & Traders	2,500
Pacific	2,000		
Total			$21,000

The second floor of No. 114 was tenanted by J. G. REED, agent for the *Home Magazine*; J. MOFFAT, dealer in second-hand books, and A. P. NORTON, United States Mercantile Agency. Neither Mr. REED nor Mr. NORTON suffered much loss, as the greater part of their property was removed. The former was insured in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Mr. MOFFAT was not insured. His loss is estimated at $2,000.

The second floor of No. 116 also had three occupants, viz: Messrs. J. N. STEARNS & Co., publishers of *Merry's Museum*, *Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet*, and other juvenile literature; the repository for Darling's Liver Invigorator, and the office of G. D. CROCKER'S *United States Naval Gazette*. The loss of the proprietor of the medicine establishment is about $600, and that of Mr. CROCKER $200. Messrs. STEARNS & Co estimate their loss at $6,000; upon which they have insurances for $3,000 only in policies on the New-York Fire and Marine and New-York Exchange Insurance Companies. Their safe has not yet been extricated from the ruins. It contains the mail lists and all their books, and if lost will seriously disarrange their business.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors of both buildings were all occupied by Messrs. ELLIS, STARR & Co., who conducted an extensive bindery business. As we have already stated, the fire originated in their part of the premises, but no person connected with the establishment is able to say from what cause. There were no fires used in the business, even the paste for binding purposes was made by steam, which also heated the building. The firm estimates its loss at $15,000, upon which are insurances for $13,500. The names of the insurance Companies are withheld from publication by Messrs. E., S. & Co., at the request of the officers.

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR kept a coffee and cake saloon in the basements. His fixtures and other property, valued in the aggregate at $1 000, were destroyed. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

The buildings, owned by Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, were probably worth $15,000; insured in City Companies.

The buildings on either side were slightly damaged, and the occupants suffered more or less by water. Mr. W. T. LONGWORTH owns No. 118, and has it insured in the Washington and New-York Exchange Companies. The damage does not exceed $200. ESPENSCHEID, the hatter, occupied the first floor, and the upper part of these premises. His loss amounts to $300—fully insured. The stock of LAMPSON & MARCOTTER, third floor, and Mr. LAGEY, fifth floor, engravers, sustained trifling damage.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., paper dealers at No. 112, had their stock damaged to the extent of about $300; insured for $110,000 in City Companies.

EXPLOSION AT A LABORATORY.

Yesterday morning a loud explosion occurred on the second floor of No. 244 Canal street, shattering the window lights and alarming the neighborhood. It resulted from the ignition of a quantity of gun cotton in process of manufacture by Mr. S. M. DORNBACH, one of the occupants of the premises, who was drying it by means of artificial heat. The total damage amounts to about $100.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, an alarm of fire was occasioned by the combustion and explosion of a quantity of wafer matches for cannon, at the factory of E. GOMEZ, No. 180 Mercer-street. Very little loss was suffered. The persons employed in the establishment, many of whom were females, were much terrified by the occurrence.

The Alleged Mutiny on the Ship Star of the West.

Eleven of the late crew of the New-York and Liverpool packet ship *Star of the West*, were yesterday arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner CARROLL. Their names are: Wm. Welsh, Louis Richards, James Ray, James W. Newton, Daniel McEwen, John Groson, Michael McDonough, James Tanner, Wm. Winn, Richard Fulliam and Thos. Burns.

Hugh Morrison, Captain of the *Star of the West*, testified that they had a pretty severe passage; on the 6th of March I ordered all hands to be turned to after dinner, at one o'clock; before that it had been generally watch and watch; the port watch refused duty, McDonough was spokesman.; seven of the eleven men arraigned were in the port watch; McDonough said he considered the men ought to have watch and watch, as there was no necessary business to do; I then ordered the mate to put McDonough in irons; all the port watch were brought up by the mate; McDonough said that the first man who attempted to put him in irons he would rip up; heard him say so; I jumped down, and got my revolver, and had him put in irons; there was not a blow struck; had no conversation with the men; several of them said they must have their watch and watch, for they were worn out; I fed them on bread and water all the rest of the voyage; had very bad weather; there were 26 passengers on board.

Mr. Eckies, a part owner, and who was on board at the time, testified that the crew were not worked with unusual severity; that the passage was a regular Winter one; the men were put in irons; he saw them all confined; none of them offered to go to work until afterwards, when they found they could get along without them.

John Kelly, a passenger, was at the cook's galley when the men struck; heard McDonough say to the man, "Keep quiet, and not work, and they would get watch and watch." The witness was requested to go and see them, and heard they wished him to say to the captain that they would turn to.

Thomas Hickson, another passenger, was present when the men came aft; they grumbled and said they did not get watch and watch; McDonough said if any man came to put him in irons he would rip him open, and held a sheath-knife in his hand; the first mate had hold of him by the collar, telling him to go to work; McDonough made no attempt to hurt the mate; Carsley seized him and told him to go in irons; as he was dragging him aft the crew followed, and Captain Morrison showed him a pistol, when they all went peaceably in irons; the weather afterwards was not more boisterous than before; that day was very calm.

For the defence, Mr. *Wm. Paine*, the third mate, was called. The crew was a pretty good one, and a full complement; the weather was as bad as he had ever seen at sea; they were frequently out of their watch, and oftener than he thought it was necessary, and the Captain told him he did so on McDonough's account, whom he charged with shirking duty; he frequently manifested ill feeling towards McDonough; the 6th day of March was a fine day: the previous day had been blowy, and the crew had been hard worked, but there was a necessity for putting the rigging in order that had been chafed the day before; their treatment was pretty good; was present when they went in irons; McDonough made no resistance to being ironed; he saw no knife in McDonough's hand; the next morning they told witness they were willing to turn to, but he did not report the fact to the Captain; the Captain had his revolver, and "allowed" he would shoot the first man who struck a blow; McDonough was placed apart from the rest of the crew.

The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day.

The Rhode Island Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Howard," at Providence, in a letter about Rhode Island politics, published in yesterday's TIMES, has said all he could in aid of the Democratic nominees in that State at the expense of the truth in regard to the Republican candidates and party. His letter is a string of misrepresentations from beginning to end, and he goes out of his way to vilify some of the purest and most conservative men in the State, by nick-naming them "Straight-outs," &c.; while he claims that GOV. SPRAGUE has "discharged his duties faithfully, and is determined to be reëlected at any cost of time or *means*." I have not the time or inclination to follow your correspondent in all his statements, but only to call attention to the declaration that SPRAGUE intends, as last Spring, to buy the place, as his friends have assured your correspondent. SHEFFIELD, of the Eastern, and BROWNE, of the Western District, have accepted the nomination of the Democratic Party, which goes blind in Rhode Island for the Montgomery Constitution in all its treason.

A RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN VOTER.

THE CANAL TOLLS.—The Canal Board, yesterday, gave the forwarders and millers a hearing, and readjusted the Tolls as follows: Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., two and a half mills; Barley, three mills. The result will, we have no doubt, fully justify the action of the Board.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Advertisement.

Young artists, in order to ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are by Nature best adapted, should consult a competent Phrenologist. By receiving early and reliable advice, much time may be saved—reputation and profit gained. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT A NEW HAT."—Well, go to KNOX. His Spring styles are the thing, and when the fine weather makes the demand for them universal, will do more to restore good looks and confidence into business circles than the President's Inaugural. One of KNOX'S Spring Hats made Mr. LINCOLN so handsome a man that his wife did not at first know him. Call at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

It will be worth the price of admission to-day to see the crowd at Barnum's Museum.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales; middling, 12¼c. The market has an advancing tendency. Sales of the week 10,800 bales; receipts of the week 6,100, against 8,690 bales same time last year. Decreased receipts at this port this season 238,000 bales. Exports of the week 11,000 bales. Stock in port 58,210 bales. Exchange—Sterling 7 @ cent. premium; on New-York ¾ premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 29.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street and Ohio $5 12½; City Mills, $5. WHEAT active and firm; Red. $1 27 @$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed, 54c.@56c.; Yellow, 56c.@58c. PORK dull; Mess, $17; Prime, $14. COFFEE firm at 12¾c.@13¾c. WHISKY steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 29.

FLOUR firm; sales 5,000 bbls. Superfine, at $5 25. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels; Red. $1 28@$1 30; White, $1 38@$1 45½. CORN firm; sales 9,000 bushels at 58½c.@60c. WHISKY steady, at 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montgomery for Savannah.—J. W. Halliday, P. Coleman, Geo. P. Floyd and wife, Miss M. M. Field, Mrs. E. H. Babcock, Mrs. Jno A. Ansley, M. J. Mones, Lawrence Cramer, Wm. S. Booth, James Dowland, Stephen Jenkins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana and New Orleans—Gen. Miramon, Ex-President of Mexico, family and suite, Col. Jose Monhila, Col Samuel Colt and family, of Hartford, Conn.; Edwin Churchill, Portland, Me; Major Patterson, bearer of dispatches from San Domingo to Washington; Mrs. Caroline Converse, Mariano Alvarez, Spanish Consul at San Domingo, and bearer of dispatches for his Government; Lieut. W. R. Terrill, U. S. A., Messrs C. T. Jardella and W. S. Edwards, U. S. Coast Survey, F. V. Meert, Belgian Consul General to Cuba; W. P. VanReusellaer and son, J. C. Fisher and lady, Mlle. Judith Sylvie and servant, Sig. Lotti and family, Mme. Barbey, Mrs. E. P. Thompson, Don Esquenda, lady and daughter, T. Richardson, lady and child, C. B. Hards, Lady, child and nurse, Dr. E. H. Champlin, H. A. Cram, H. Calera, James S. Watts, A. F. Thompson, A. Schwerin, F. Cresio, Lorenzo Maza, J. R. Tatem, R. Herques, M. Garcia, L. R. Berouer, lady and child, H. S. Ramsey, L. Kruftree, P. Aula, Antonio de Ros, C. Dominicus, Joseph Massor, Arthur Barn, John M. Cartwright, E. W. Carryre, T. Vidal, M. Castanedo, J. Bautae, Juan Fernandez, W. H. Barnes, Dr. E. H. Ullman, S. W. Carpenter, U. Micoleyo, J. Nusio, H. S. Fearing, E. Lanier, A. Y. Bequer, Peter McKinnon, P. Gasparich Duncan, J. J. Cummings, J. H. Knowles, C. McIntosh, G. Perkins, E. W. Sandford—Total, 89

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Capt. J. W. Richardson, J. E. Ward, Geo. E. Ward, O. W. Hinckley, S. C. Gray, Daniel Baker, B. S. Sanchez, Benj Wright and lady, F.